The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

THE AMISTAD CASE IN THE SENATE.

Ultra Speech of Mr. Iverson, of Georgia.

Three More Fruitless Ballots for Speaker in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
Washington, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Senate transacted no business of importance to-day. When Mr. Seward entered he was immediately surrounded by the Republican Senators, and was warmly congratulated on his safe return. After the shaking of hands had been gone through with, he entered into a long and earnest conversation with Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Pugh was the only Democrat who approached. Soon after, Senator Douglas appeared, and a similar scene presented itself on the Democratic side of the chamber. Senators Hunter, Brown and Green were the first to meet the "Little Giant," and shake hands.

Senator Gwin introduced a bill organizing the Territory of Nevada. It was the same as was reported by the House Committee last Winter.

Mr Brown gave notice of a bill to establish a Government printing-office. No Printer is yet elected, and hence the Message and documents lie over, as the old Printer went out of office on the first of last December. Bowman's chances are still doubtful.

Petitions are pouring in asking tnat pensions may be granted for military service during the war of 1812.

The Senate to-day called for the official correspondence between Generals Scott, Harney and Gov. Douglass. This is done, it is understood, at the suggestion of Gen. Harney's friends.

A bill to prohibit the issue of Bank notes in this District, and the circulation of foreign notes under twenty dollars, was introduced by Mr. Slidell.

Mr. Foster was excused from serving on the Special Committee to investigate the alleged misconduct of Senators Slidell and Benjamin. The Committee now consists only of four members. Louisianians express a deep interest in the result. The land covered by the supposed fraudulent legislation is valued at five millions of dollars.

Mr. Green appeared in the Senate to-day, prepared to speak in reply to Mr. Pugh, but did not get the floor, as Mr. Dixon wished to discuss a privileged question. Mr. Green's friends regretted this, as he was in good condition and anxious to be heard.

The city was filled this morning with rumors of a change of position by the Republicans, and that the Speaker would be elected to-day. Mr. Seward had urged the policy of uniitng on Mr. Gilmer or Mr. Corwin, but after consultation it was determined to adhere to Mr. Sherman, and with him win or lose. The Republicans say that many of them cannot support a South American, and that it would be useless to vote for Mr. Corwin. If any change be made it will be to Mr. Hickman, who can control the Anti-Lecompton votes. At present, however, no change need be anticipated. The efforts of the Democrats to combine will prove futile. Mr. Hamilton must receive every vote but two outside of the Republican organization to be elected. Of this there is no possible hope; so the end is not yet.

The War Department has issued special order No. 2, directing that the Board which is to meet at West Point on the 12th inst., to revise the programme of instruction for the Military Academy under special instructions yet to be communicated, shall be composed as follows: Col. Delafield, of the Corps of Engineers; Major Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department; Major Emory, of the First Cavalry; Capt. Cullum, of the Engineers; and Messrs. Crozet, of Richmond, and G. W. Smith, of New-York. First Lieut. James B. Fry, of the First Artillery, is appointed Recorder of the Board. If necessary, for the convenience of either member not belonging to the Army, the Board may adjourn to the City of New-York.

Leave of absence to First Lieut. Chas. Griffin has been extended two months.

Second Lieut. C. R. Collins, of the Topographical Engineers, has been assigned to temporary duty in this city, as assistant to Capt. J. H. Simpson, in preparing the report of the explorations in Utah.

Maj. McKinstry, Quarter-Master, repairs to St. Louis, to relieve Capt. Cleary. The latter takes post at Fort Monroe.

Second Lieut. S. S. Carroll, Tenth Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Assistant-Commissary at West Point.

Leave of absence to Maj. Lynd, of the Seventh Infantry, has been extended to the 15th of May next.

Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]
Washington, Monday, Jan. 9.

One of the bills introduced by Senator Davis, to-day, authorizes the Secretary of War to issue to any State or Territory, on application of the Governor thereof, such arms as may be spared, provided an amount sufficient to replace them by fabrication be deposited, and proposes to restore the military superintendency of the armories.

The Southern Oppositionists who voted with the Democrats for Mr. Hamilton are Messrs. Boteler, Bouligny, Hardeman, Moore, (of Kentucky,) and Vance. The remainder of them supported Mr. Gilmer, in company with Mr. Briggs. Messrs. Adrain, Clark, (of New-York,) and Riggs voted for Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Barr voted for Mr. Davis, of Indiana. Messrs. Haskin and Carter voted for Mr. Hickman, Mr. Gilmer for Mr. Hatton, and Mr. Hamilton for Mr. Keitt. This was the case on the last ballot to-day. Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, once voted for Mr. Gilmer, and then returned to Mr. Sherman.

A Republican caucus was spoken of for to-night, but on reflection, none was to-night necessary. It is ascertained that there can be no further concentration of the Southern Opposition on Hamilton, whose vote to-morrow will, according to present indications, be diminished. Some of the Republicans have been canvassing to ascertain whether more votes than Sherman has received can be secured for Hickman, but of this they cannot be satisfied. At the National Union Executive Committee Meeting to-night, Mr. Crittenden in the Chair, a number of encouraging letters from various quarters were read.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 9.

Messrs. Seward and Douglas appeared in their seats.

The attendance was slim.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada. Referred.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) gave notice of a bill to establish a Government printing-office.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) introduced bills to facilitate the enlistment of soldiers in the army; to fix the pay and regulate the allowances of officers of the army; to promote the efficiency of the army by retiring disabled and infirm officers, all of which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of a committee of the people of Boston against the removal of the Post-office.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence of Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. Harney in regard to the island of San Juan. Adopted.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to prohibit the issue and circulation of bank notes in the District of Columbia of a less denomination than $50. Referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what portion of the sum appropriate under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, for the payment of claims of American citizens, remains unexpended. Adopted.

Mr Mallory, of Florida, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from the citizens of Charleston, for the establishment of a steamship line from Charleston to Havana. Referred.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) being excused from the Special Committee on the Houmas Land Grant, on motion of Mr. Toombs, the Committee was reduced to four.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate a statement of the exports, imports and tonnage of the British North American provinces, distinguishing Canada from the others. Adopted.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) addressed the Senate in opposition to the President's recommendations in regard to the Amistad claim, going into a long history of the case. He contended that there was no legal claim upon this Government. Slaves had never been recognized as property nationally, but only locally. He quoted the letter of President Monroe in support of his position, and read from Spanish and other laws to show that slaves could not be considered as property. He also quoted the opinion of Justice Story.

Mr. Iverson moved to take up Mr. Pugh's resolution offered last week. Carried.

Mr. Iverson said the Senator from Ohio charged him with having advocated in 1848, while a member of the Lower House, the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. He admitted it, but he had repented and recanted his error. He now regarded it the duty of Congress to protect by enactment Slavery in the Territories, and denied the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery therein. He then explained his action on the Oregon bill in 1848, and went into a history of the legislation of Congress since 1848 on this subject. He said: As I now understand the principles of the most eminent men in the ranks of the Northern Democracy there are very few I would give my vote for, unless placed on a platform recognizing the rights of the Southern people as I now assert them. I will say, I would not suport the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) if he should be nominated, with nothing better than the Cincinnati platform; and as he has repudiated every other, I consider his rejection by that Convention, and by the Southern people, as a foregone conclusion. I consider his doctrine on the territorial power as unsound in theory, and as disastrous as the Wilmot Proviso; and then, considering whatever personal respect I may have for that gentleman, and whatever admiration for his talents I may have, I cannot sanction his doctrines or advocate his election for the Presidency. In my opinion he has forfeited all claims to the support of the Southern people by his course on the Lecompton Constitution, and his Squatter Sovereignty doctrine. He wished the Charleston Convention to adopt an unmistakeable platform, asserting and carrying out to the fullest extent, the principles of the Dred Scott decision. He did not want one like the Cincinnati platform, which could be interpreted differently to suit the views of different sections of the country. Unless that Convention did so, he would not support the nominee, except from necessity, and then only if he approved the views of the nominee. He could support Mr. Hunter, Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, even with a defective platform, but under no circumstances could he vote for Mr. Douglas. His rejection by the Charleston Convention and the Southern people was a foregone conclusion. His doctrines were as disastrous as those of the Republicans, and he had, therefore, forfeited all claims to the support of the South. He had deserted the party at a critical juncture, and done more than any other man to defeat the party policy on the Lecompton issue. If he wished to get back into the party, he must atone by years of service for his error before he could regain their confidence. He thought Northern Democrats generally were unsound, having in their State Conventions—California not excepted—sustained the doctrines of Popular Sovereignty.

Twenty years ago, he said, the Whig Party was a great power, but it was now swallowed up in Abolitionism, and forms a controlling element in the Republican Party, with only here and there solitary exceptions of a few old and inert fogies, like Everett, or Robert Winthrop, who never controlled a vote, or gave form or shape to any political meeting. The Whig Party of the North is the Republican Party of the present day, whose leader prefers the irrepressible-conflict doctrine, and of whom masses of John Brown fanatics are composed. This party, filled with rancor and hate for the South, controls every Northern State. Twenty-five years ago the States were equal—they were a band of brothers but ever since then the Abolition idea has been strengthening, till it has produced an overwhelming party, whose cardinal and avowed doctrine is that Slavery is a sin and must be abolished—a party which denies to Southern people their rights, and declares that no more Slave territory shall be admitted into this Union. The Senators on the other side declared two years ago, with a solitary exception—the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Doolittle—that there was no such thing as property in man, and they deny the right of the master to his slave.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he supposed he was the exception referred to. He desired to say that in his opinion property in man rested only upon the laws of the Sovereign States, and not by virtue of the Constitution.

Mr. Iverson said he was sorry to hear the Senator make that explanation. He had thought there was at least one honorable man from the North disposed to recognize the rights of the South, but he found now there was not a single one. The Republican Party, he said, was one which indorses the most seditious and incendiary books and pamphlets—a party which pours the tear of sympathy for the deserved fate of the vilest criminal, whose hands were stained with blood—a sectional party, confined to a few States, and based upon hostility to the Southern institutions, and threatening, with its increased power, to seize on the Government. Such is the fate of the great Whig Party, which was to be thus swallowed up; and such, in his opinion will be the fate of the Democratic Party of the North. It does not now control a single one of the fifteen Northern Free States east of the Rocky Mountains. From an overwhelming majority in Congress, it has now scarcely a corporal's guard. It may make a spasmodic effort for existence, and alliance with the Southern Democracy may sustain it for a little while, but it must go down at last and stick beneath the turbulent waves of that abolition sea which is severing even the Free States, and beating against the bulwarks of the South, and which, if the Union withstands the shock, will at last overwhelm the Southern States. A united South may drive it back, but it will come again; and at each returning shock, will have redoubled force and violence. It was checked in 1844, but returned with renewed violence in 1848. It was driven back in 1852, but returned to the charge in 1854, with more hideous and alarming force. And it has been steadily accumulating power, until it nearly paralyzes the Government, and threatens to overthrow the Union itself. He hoped the flood could be stayed at the approaching election, and thus give the Union another four years' uneasy existence, till the "irrepressible conflict" shall work its inevitable end—the destruction of the Union. No greater truism was ever uttered by mortal man than that memorable saying of the great leader of the Abolition Party in this country, in his speech at Rochester.

[Mr. Iverson read from Mr. Seward's Rochester speech on the subject of the "irrepressible conflict."]

This, he said, was true, and must drive the South from the Union. It would not be merely the election of a President opposed to Slavery in the abstract that would be the reason he should counsel the dissolution of the Union, but because such an election would be conclusive evidence of the hostility to Southern institutions in the North, and conclusive evidence of the power of Northern Abolitionism. Looking to such results, he thought the Southern States ought not to remain in the Union any longer when the Government should be controlled by sentiments opposed to the best Southern institutions. Even now, under a conservative Administration, the lives and property of the South are subject to incendiary violence, and what would be their condition when the whole power of Government was in the hands of a vindictive Anti-Slavery power? What value would the Union be to the South, when they were obliged to sleep with their arms by their side, prepared to defend their property and their lives from the torch of the incendiary, or the bullet of the infuriated domestic enemy, instigated by the Northern fanaticism of the followers of John Brown, and the discipline of the great leader of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict?" He knew the repugnance of the South to try the experiment of a separate government; he knew the reverence they entertained for the Union, but they will be obliged to do so, when not only their rights but their safety absolutely demands it. It was said Disunion could not be effected without bloodshed and civil war, but he thought that, if fifteen States would join together, they could swing out of this present Union, without firing a gun or shedding a drop of human blood. And none but a Northern fanatical fool would even attempt to force them back. And even if they should be forced back, what value would such a Union be? But let these loud-mouthed, blood-and-thunder-braggadocio Abolition leaders assemble their arms and forces, and come down to Georgia to force us back, if they dare. We will not hang them, as they talk of doing to us. We will not dignify them by such a decent exit from the world. We will not show to them that respect which was accorded to their faithful representative, John Brown. But, by the Eternal! we will hang them up like dogs to the trees of the forest, growing ready to our hands. In such a war, the South will stand firm, and exclaim, as did the ancient knight,

> "Come one, come all! this rock shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I!"

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) asked Mr. Gartrell, who was entitled to the floor, to give way for a call of the House.

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said that although he wished to trespass on the time of the House but a short time to-day, if his friends desired it and thought there was a prospect of organization, he would cheerfully yield the floor for the purpose of voting, with the understanding that he would be entitled to the floor when the discussion was resumed.

The House was called.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, (Dem.,) made a humorous explanation as to his tasting egg-nogg on 26th December, which was kindly sent him by a lady while he was speaking on that occasion. Although not a strictly temperance man, he was remarkably temperate. He had not taken a glass of spirits and water for forty-five years, although he acknowledged he liked a little egg-nogg at Christmas times. [Laughter.] He called attention to the remarks of an Opposition paper—the Alexandria *Gazette*, published in his District—which represents him as a strictly temperance man. He complained of the remarks of correspondents, who by courtesy occupy the reporters' gallery in the House, deliberately intruding to bring members into contempt and ridicule, instead of presenting them in the best possible position before the country.

It appeared, on a call of the House, that the only members absent without pair were Messrs. Florence, Hindman and Taylor.

Mr. Winslow moved that the House proceed to elect a Speaker. Agreed to; there being only five dissenting votes.

The vote resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	219
Necessary to a choice	110
Mr. Sherman	105
Mr. Hamilton	88
Mr. Gilmer	22

Messrs. Adrain and Horace F. Clark voted for Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Gilmer for Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Hamilton voted for Mr. Winslow.

Messrs. Florence, Mills and Hindman, who were absent at the call of the House, subsequently appeared and voted.

Mr Leach of North Carolina, voted for Mr. Gilmer, but said when his vote was necessary to elect a good conservative Democrat it should not be wanting. If his friends of the Southern Opposition had on Saturday voted for Mr. Hamilton, that gentleman could have been elected.

Mr. Scott said he got out of a sick bed to vote for Mr. Hamilton, not knowing that he had been paired off with Mr. Potter.

The House again proceeded to vote, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	219
Necessary to a choice	110
Mr. Sherman	105
Mr. Hamilton	88
Mr. Gilmer	19
Mr. Reynolds	3
Scattering	4

Another ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	219
Necessary to a choice	110
Mr. Sherman had	105
Mr. Hamilton	88
Mr. Gilmer	18
Mr. Reynolds	3
Mr. Hickman	2
Scattering	3

Messrs. Adrain, Clark, of N. Y., and Riggs voted for Mr. Reynolds, and Messrs. Carter and Haskin voted for Mr. Hickman.

Adjourned.

OHIO POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic Convention—Election of Delegates at Large to Charleston—Dayton Triumphant.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Columbus, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

Politics are in a hubbub here to-day. The Democratic State Convention is in session to elect tour Senatorial Delegates to the Charleston Convention to represent the State at large. All parties take great interest in the proceedings, in consequence of which the Legislature adjourned over yesterday till to-morrow so that all hands could attend and see the fun. The Convention is very largely in favor of Douglas. This afternoon the Committee on Resolutions reported a series, the first of which was in affirmance of the Cincinnati Platform, the second affirmed the absolute non-interference with Slavery in the Territories, and declared that if the Supreme Court of the United States, the proper tribunal, "*hereafter*" decide against this doctrine as matter of law, the Democracy will, of course, submit. These resolutions passed *unanimously*; not a voice was heard against them from the Delegates elected against Douglas and that, too, notwithstanding the word "hereafter" in the second resolution, which, you will observe, is meant as a flat denial of Buchanan's assertion in his Message, that the Dred Scott decision had disposed of that question already.

The lines were drawn closely when the Convention came to vote on a resolution instructing the whole delegation of the State to vote as a unit for Douglas; but it was carried by a very large majority, and with great applause. After this, a resolution was offered by a Buchanan man, indorsing "the ability, patriotism and Democracy of the President." Here was war. By a vote the resolution was committed to the Committee on Resolutions. Many who were opposed to the resolution voted against committing it, and wanted to vote it flatly and unceremoniously down at once; others thought that that would be the easiest way to get rid of it. At this point the Convention adjourned to meet this evening at 7 o'clock, when a report of the Committee on this resolution will be called for, and the battle will be fought anew.

11 P. M.

The Democratic Convention has just adjourned. To fully understand the strength of Douglas in this State, it was only necessary to hear the delegates define their position before the balloting commenced. They seemed to ransack their brains to find words suitable to express their devotion to Douglas. The balloting resulted in electing these men, and no other received a vote.

After this balloting was finished, a motion was immediately made to adjourn. This was done for the purpose of preventing the calling up of the resolutions indorsing the Administration, which had been referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The motion to adjourn was lost, and the Committee called on to report. The resolution, as reported, indorsed and approved the action of the President in adjusting with England the question of Right of Search, the Paraguay difficulty, the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and the laws against the Slave-trade. This was the "damnation of faint praise," and was received with shouts of laughter. A second meeting was called for, merely for the sake of laughing at it a second time. The yeas and nays were called, and nearly all the delegates screamed in their turn in favor of thus sustaining the President. Only fifteen, and they Administration men, voted against it. Immediately on the passage of this resolution the Convention adjourned, so as to prevent ardent officials from introducing some other resolution in support of the Administration. The Douglas men of this State are most decidedly "*live men.*"

The signs of the times in this State portend a violent storm in the Republican Party, and an open and fatal rupture between the abolition and conservative elements, which only the best management can avert. One of these signs is the introducing, by a conservative Republican member of the Legislature, of a bill making it treason to set on foot in this State any expedition to invade a sister State. Another sign is the probable concurrence of enough Republicans with the Democrats in the Legislature to postpone for a couple of months the election of a United States Senator to succeed Pugh. It is thought that if this postponement is accomplished, it will defeat Chase, the candidate of the more radical Republicans. There is consequently a great flutter and a vast deal of caucussing.

OCULUS.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Arrangement of the Senate and House Committees.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 9.

The following report has been filed in the Secretary of State's Office by the Commissioners appointed to determine the value to the State of the Washington Market property:

The undersigned Committee appointed to appraise the interest of the State in the property known as the West Washington Market, in the City of New-York, report that they have been much embarrassed in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, owing to the peculiar position of the property and the great doubt as to what may be the final decision of the Court in regard to the title, which decision in the ordinary course of litigation will be long delayed. In view of the circumstances, your Committee are of the opinion that the interests of the State will be promoted by the sale of the property at $250.000, under the terms of the resolution ordering the sale, rather than to continue a doubtful litigation, and therefore appraise the interest of the State in the property at that sum. Your Committee arrive at this conclusion the more readily, knowing that, while no bid for a less amount can be received, the interest offered will be still open to the competition of all.

(Signed) VAN R. RICHMOND,
GIDEON J. TUCKER,
D. C. LITTLEJOHN,

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 9.

Petitions for a Pro Rata Freight bill were presented.

Mr. Manierre gave notice of a bill to amend the act designating holidays.

Mr. Lapham, of a bill to make the Canal tolls the same as in 1857.

Mr. McLeod Murphy, of a bill to prohibit the payment of the employes of the Central Park and other public works in the State by orders on stores.

Caleb Babcock was appointed Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and N. B. Spencer Clerk to attend the filing of papers.

The President then announced the following Committees:

Claims—Messrs. Truman, McGraw and Lawrence.
Finance—Messrs. Sessions, Truman and Grant.
Judiciary—Messrs. Hammond, Ramsey and Colvin.
Canals—Messrs. Prosser, Bell and Connolly.
Railroads—Messrs. Abell, P. P. Murphy and Richmond.
Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. McGraw, Warner and Grant.
Internal Affarirs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Goss, Fiero and Spinola.
State Prisons—Messrs. Monroe, Montgomery and Colvin.
Poor Laws—Messrs. Lapham, Goss and Kelly.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Warner, Connolly and Williams.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. Montgomery, Ritch and Kelly.
Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Robertson, Prosser and J McLeod Murphy.
Agriculture—Messrs. Rotch, Abell and Gardiner.
Literature—Messrs. Hillhouse, McGraw and J. McLeod Murphy.
Militia—Messrs. Fiero, Williams and Blood.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Lapham, Goss and Kelly.
Grievances—Messrs. Hillhouse, Fiero and Blood.
Banks—Messrs. Williams, Ferry and Spinola.
Insurance Companies—Messrs. Ketcham, Ferry and Spinola.
Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Fiero, Munroe and Connolly.
Manufactures—Messrs. Bell, Robertson and Blood.
Retrenchment—Messrs. Ketcham, Williams and Kelly.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Warner, Rotch and Connolly.
Election and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Ramsay, Montgomery and Grant.
Cities and Villages—Messrs. Manierre, Richmond and Lawrence.
Public Expenditures—Messrs. Ferry, Manierre and Gardiner.
Expiring Laws—Messrs. Lawrence, Sessions and Goss.
Medical Societies—Messrs. P. P. Murphy, Warner and Colvin.
Public Printing—Messrs. Richmond, Montgomery and Spinola.
Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Abell, Hammond and Blood.
Joint Library—Messrs. J. McLeod Murphy, Munroe and Abell.

The Select Committee upon *pro rata* freight upon Railroads are Messrs. Sessions, Prosser and Connolly.

The Annual report of the Western House of Refuge was adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

On the presentation of *pro rata* freight petitions, Mr. Flagler moved to increase the number of the Special Committee on that subject to seven. Agreed to.

The report of the Select Committee, that the rules be amended so as to increase the number of the Committees on the Canals and Ways and Means to seven, was adopted.

Mr. Cooper moved to increase the Committee on Cities and Villages to seven. Lost.

The annual reports of the Auditor and Commissioners of the Canal Fund were received. The New-York Annual Tax bill was presented. The whole amount of tax is $2,367,041 31. Among the items are County contingencies, $50,000; Court-house on the north side of the Park, $300,000; Election expenses, $125,000; Police fund, $1,325,560; salaries of the Executive Department, $60,000; salaries of the Judiciary, $224,720; estimated deficiency, $68,561; printing, $15,000. The bill was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

BILLS INTRODUCED

By Mr. Moulton, to prevent Embezzlement by Public Officers. It makes any embezzlement or misappropriation of funds a felony, punishable as if the same amount had been stolen.

By Mr. Jones, to extend St. Felix-street, Brooklyn, north to De Kalb-avenue.

Mr. Gibbs moved to grant the use of the Assembly Chamber, on Thursday evening, to the citizens of Albany and others to hold a meeting to express their sentiments of fidelity and devotion to the Union.

Mr. Flagler objected to the resolution, and it was laid over.

The Speaker announced the following appointments: Postmaster, C. S. Horton, of Alleghany; Assistant Postmaster, M. H. McClave, of Steuben; Doorkeepers, Rufus Rhodes, of Ulster; P. Reed, of Genesee; N. Shannon, of Schuyler; J. Rosengarden, of Kings; A. W. Mattice, of Putnam; Keeper of the Chamber, J. F. Curtis, of Wayne; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, M. H. Chrysler, of Saratoga.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

The following are the Standing Committees of the House:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Flagler, Conkling, St. John, Payne, Bush, Callicott and Odell.
Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Miller, Austin, Myers, Cooper, Briggs and Masterson.
Canals—Messrs. O. Allen, Collins, Earll, Taggart, Carter, Fulton and Hall.
Railroads—Messrs. Wiley, McQuade, Dickinson, Taber, Gibbs, Banks, Coleman, Tucker, Hough, Plumb and Varian.
Insurance—Messrs. Conkling, Searles, Merritt, Haskins and Gover.
Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Beebe, Holcomb, Bixby, Voorhies and Vermilye.
Colleges, Academies and Common Schools—Messrs. Van Horn, Millington, Maxon, Palmer and Odell.
Grievances—Messrs. Serviss, Dr. Clark, Rider, Cadwell and Kortwright.
Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Jakway, Van Alystine, Peck, Pettit and Jones.
Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Fisher, Jakway, Whipple, Vermilye, and Voorhies.
Erections and Divisions of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Perry, Wm. Smith, Van Alstyne, Couchman, and Woodruff.
Claims—Messrs. Fuller, Ellsworth, Cornelius, and A. A. Myers.
Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Dwight, Butler, R. S. Kelsey, H. Smith, and Darcy.
Medical Societies and Colleges—Messrs. Crocker, Wm. Smith, Savage, McVean and Coles.
State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Mather, Barnett, Cook, Williams and Coles.
Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. Pond, Law, Collins, Downs, A. Smith.
Salt—Messrs. A. Myers, Coleman, Bixby, Bowman and Burns.
Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Moulton, Culver, Barnett, Arcularius and C. Kelsey.
State Prisons—Messrs. Hubbell, McFadden, Garrettson and Webster.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Jennings, Merrit, McVean, Stillson and Webster.
Militia—Messrs. Butler, Jennings, Newell, Regan and Woodruff.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Pelton, Holcomb, Evans, Yeavy and Harris.
Public Lands—Messrs. Jeffords, Borden, McArthur, Merselis and Petit.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. P. Clark, Jefferds, Jewett, Coonley and Walsh.
Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Powel', J. M. Smith, B. Allen, Masterson and Kennedy.
Agriculture—Messrs. Slingerland, Crane, Richardson, J. D. Clarke and Decker.
Public Printing—Messrs. Law, Flagler, McQuade, Serviss and Given.
Expenditure of Executive Department—Messrs. Payne, Chittenden, Dorsch, Jewell and O'Rourke.
Expenditure of House—Messrs. Tucker, Gray, Palmer, C. Kelsey and Jones.
Judiciary—Messrs. Bingham, Robinson, French, Jaques, Millipen, Callicott and Garrettson.
Joint Library—Messrs. Millington, Mason, Fisher, Stillman and Varian.
Special Committee on the Private Freight Bills—Messrs. Flagler, H. Smith, Moulton, Emerick, Fulton, Conkling and Varian.

The Special Committee on the Personal Liberty Bill are Messrs. H. Smith, Powell, Savage, Vermilye and Pettitt. Adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Kansas.

Leavenworth, K. T., Monday, Jan. 9.

Two extensive fires occurred here yesterday, destroying the Metropolitan Flouring Mill, owned by Earl & Bunting; a warehouse, occupied by Hensley, Russell & Co., wholesale grocers; and the banking-house of J. C. Hemmingway, and several law offices. The total loss by both fires is $55,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,000—$15,000 of this latter sum being in the Hartford offices, and $25,000 in St. Louis offices. The buildings destroyed were among the most substantial in the city.

The Territorial Legislature, after organizing, passed a joint resolution adjourning from Lecompton to Lawrence, which Governor Medary vetoed. The Legislature then passed the resolution over the Governor's veto by a two-third vote of a quorum. A question having arisen as to the constitutionality of the vote, the majority removed to Lawrence, the minority remaining at Lecompton. Each of the factions claims to be the only legal body.

Samuel A. Medary has been appointed Public Printer.

The East Pennsylvania Railroad.

Reading, Pa., Monday, Jan. 9.

The following gentlemen were this day elected Directors of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Comdany, for the ensuing year: President—Edward M. Clymer. Directors—Edward K. Alburtis and George W. McLean, of New-York, Benjamin Williamson, of New-Jersey, Horatio Trexler, Charles H. Hunter, John S. Richards, Edward Brooke and Hiester Clymer, of Reading.

Inaugural Message of the Governor of Ohio.

Cleveland, O., Monday, Jan. 9.

Gov. Dennison delivered his inaugural at Columbus, to-day. Amongst other things he recommends annual sessions of the Legislature, and the amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for a different system of representation. He deprecates Congressional neglect of internal improvements, and discusses the Slavery question at some length, from an Anti-Slavery point of view.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Jackson, Mich., Monday, Jan. 9.

Eight persons, among them several old residents were arrested on Saturday last, charged with making and circulating counterfeit coin. A large quantity of bogus money, tools, presses and dies were found in their possession. These persons were, undoubtedly, large operators, and belonged to an extensive gang.

Two Persons Suffocated.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 9.

Mr. William Sawyer and wife were found dead in their bed yesterday morning, at their residence, Haverhill, Mass. Their death was caused by the coal gas escaping from the flue. Mr. Sawyer was of the firm of Messrs. Cheney, Averill & Co., expressmen, of this city.

The Chesapeake Ashore.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 9.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, from New-York for Portland, is ashore at Tarpaulin Cove. Lighters are taking out the cargo, and she will come off without damage.

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

Portland, Me., Monday, Jan. 9—Midnight.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Hungarian*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 26th of December.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 9.

Flour very firm, and in better demand; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extra, $5 75@$6. Wheat active and steady, at $1 40@$1 52; Red, $1 35@$1 38. Corn less active; Yellow, 77c.; Oats, 44½c.@46c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull; Ohio, 27c.; Pennsylvania, 26c.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 9.

Flour buoyant; sales 1,000 bbls. Howard-street $5 50, an advance of 12½c. No Wheat or Corn of consequence offered. Provision market firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at 26c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 9.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92⅞; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 49⅞; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾.

Exchanges.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 9.

Exchange on New-York par@1-10 ℔ cent. premium.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 9.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Funeral of Bishop Neumann.—The obsequies of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Neumann were celebrated yesterday morning in St. John's Cathedral, Philadelphia. The streets in the vicinity of the Cathedral and the building itself were densely thronged. The Rev. Fathers Sheridan, Staunton, Cantwell, Holtzer, Smulders and Giesen acted as pall-bearers. The remains were arrayed, according to direction of the Rubric, in full pontifical robes, as follows: the color purple; sandals, cassock, rochette, amice, alb, cincture, silk tunic, stole, maniple, chasuble, pectoral cross, gloves and ring, with the mitre, and at his side, a richly gilt crozier. The body was placed upon an inclined plane on the Catafalque, the features openly exposed. Their expression was very natural. Among the distinguished clergymen in attendance were Assistant-Bishop Wood, of the Pennsylvania Diocese; Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bishop Magill, of Richmond, Va. The celebrant of the High Mass was Bishop Wood; Arch Priest, Rev. Father C. S. Carter, of the Church of Assumption; Deacon of Honor, Rev. J. V. O'Reilly, of St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna County; Deacon, Father J. P. Dunn, of the Church of St. Theresa; Sub-Deacon, Father Richard O'Connor, of the Church of St. James, West Philadelphia. Archbishop Kendrick preached the funeral sermon. The *Evening Bulletin* says: "There is some difference of opinion as to the proper disposition of the remains of the late Bishop. The body is claimed by the Redemptorists, of which class Bishop Neumann was a member. It is uncertain whether they will succeed in enforcing this claim. Should they do so, the remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's Church, corner of Fifth-street and Girard-avenue, and there laid in state, awaiting burial. Should the Redemptorists fail, however, the body will lie in state during the rest of the day in St. John's Cathedral, and be interred to-night in one of the vaults on the northern side of the church."

The Case of Mrs. Hartung—Sentence Suspended.—Sentence has been suspended in the case of Mary Hartung, convicted of the murder of her husband by poisoning. She was brought into Court this morning, and District-Attorney Shafer moved that the sentence of the law be pronounced upon her. Mr. Hadley, her counsel, objected on the ground that he had not had time since the filing of the record, to make application for a stay of proceedings. It was unusual to move for sentence on the first day of a term of the Court, and there was no urgent public necessity for it in this instance. He appealed from the decision of the Supreme Court and asked for a suspension of sentence until such time as he could have a reasonable opportunity to obtain a stay of proceedings. The District Attorney urged his motion but the Court decided to suspend sentence. Mrs. Hartung was present, closely veiled; she also kept her face covered with her handkerchief. The Court room was densely crowded, and when she was remanded back to jail the rush to see her was so great that the Court had to order the doors to be closed until the Sheriff removed her from the building.—*Albany Statesman, Jan. 9.*

A letter from Alexandria states that for some days past the Viceroy of Egypt has been much engaged at Cairo with festivities of welcome to his little son, Toussoun Pacha, who has just returned from his usual Summer excursion to Europe. Little Toussoun Pacha is now about 7 years of age. He has acquired from his English nurse, and through his frequent visits to England, a perfect knowledge of our language, which, indeed, he speaks more fluently than his own mother tongue. He has just now been placed under the charge of an English tutor.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

$1,788,000 IN SPECIE.

Later from all Points on the Pacific.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall Jan. 2. She brings $1,788,666 in specie, with 254 passengers, and California dates to Dec. 20.

The *Atlantic* made the outward run from this port to Aspinwall in seven days and four hours. Her passengers and newspaper express crossed early on the morning of the 28th December, and left Panama on the same day in the *Golden Gate*. The passengers of the *North Star* left twenty-two hours afterwards.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora*, J. R. Baby, Commander, left San Francisco Dec. 20, at 10 A. M., in company with steamer *Orizaba*. Dec. 23, at 8 A. M., 774 miles from San Francisco, spoke the Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, bound up. Dec. 26, at 4 P. M., 118 miles above Acapulco, passed steamer *Cortes*, bound to San Francisco. Dec. 31, at 9 A. M., 358 miles for Panama, saw steamer *Uncle Sam*. The *Sonora* arrived at Panama Jan. 1, 1860, at 3 P. M., making the run from San Francisco in twelve days and five hours. Her passengers and treasure arrived in Aspinwall the same evening, also twelve tons gold and silver ore for New-York.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Atlantic* for favors.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Rumored Vanderbilt Purchase—Slow Mails—Who Shall be Senator?—Fremont's Success—The Judge Terry Farce—Religious Raffles—A Duel that Hangs Fire—Washington Fund and Monument—The Saginaw—Life Insurance Swindles, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Francisco, Cal., Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

There was a sensation created last evening by the telegraphic announcement of an overland mail item, to the effect that Commodore Vanderbilt, for the sum of $2,000,000, had bought out the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It purported to be the repetition of a dispatch dated New-York, Nov. 26. As a dispatch from St. Louis, dated two days later, made no mention of it, and as the San Francisco Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company knew nothing of any such transaction, the news was generally discredited. Still the reported rise in Pacific Mail shares and the fall in Panama Railroad shares, gave color to the suspicion that something serious had happened, and the fears of our community interpret it for the worst. They have been encouraging Vanderbilt for the sake of maintaining an opposition. When the Commodore got the mail contracts, their old love for the Company which never missed a steamer and never lost a life returned. If this last news is true, they anticipate a renewal of high prices, slow boats and nothing to eat on them. There is one comfort, however, in the affliction: If we have but a single line of steamers to the East, we must have a Railroad; and wo to the political aspirant who does not make that his chief concern.

What is the matter with your eastern Postmasters? We are continually receiving letters fairly marked "by the Overland route," which, instead of coming overland and reaching us in 21 days after date, come by the Tortoise Ocean Mail, get here three days after the opposition steamer has arrived, and sometimes ten or twelve days after overland letters of the same date have been read and answered. Won't you be kind enough to thrust the sharpened end of a Times leader into Mr. Fowler's ribs, and teach the old Nassau-street meeting-house folks a little more care?

The schooner *Page* came dashing in through the Golden Gate, yesterday, only thirty-three days from Japan. I don't believe you have anything later than that from the islands of lacquer. According to all accounts, the Japanese were trying very hard to close the doors which Com. Perry's treaty so ostentatiously opened to us. The Government was making all the trouble it comfortably could; when our people tendered their funds in exchange for the island currency, they could only get $50 a day, and as the Japanese traders would receive no other than their home currency, business wagged very slowly. They raised the price of goods, and annoyed in every possible way all outsiders. The Russian row was not quieted, and there were rumors that the English Consul had ordered all British citizens to go armed, as threats against them had been made. It is just the most likely thing in the world that nine-tenths of these frightful stories are the product of parties who are willing to discourage the importation of any more fancy and useful ware into this port, just now, when two cargoes are just in, and two or three more are hoped for before the holiday markets are closed.

Our people are carefully attending to their business, trying to make both ends meet in spite of the low price for everything and the dull trade which your excessive exportations to our market induce; but the politicians are busy about the succession to Broderick's seat. There are strong symptoms of a reunion of the Douglas and Buchanan Democrats, in view of the approaching Charleston Convention. But no two papers, and scarcely any two men, agree as to who shall be our Senator. So far as I can gather from the country papers, Weller leads the long column of aspirants, Denver follows next; Collector Washington's organ, (edited by his brother,) is well kept before the public, but Judge Baldwin's friends think their man's chances better than the Collector's. Col. Inge and Gen. McDougall divide the scatterers between them. The General, by the way, was confirmed on Sunday last as a communicant of Grace Church. He got off a lecture, one evening last week, before the Young Men's Christian Association, which was mostly remarkable for its lawyer-like acuteness, its pedantry, its classical illustrations and a wretched style of delivery. He is a man of great ability, but his enemies thrust perpetually before the public the fact that when in Congress he sacrificed his pet Pacific Railroad to his extreme admiration of the chivalry, and, bound hand and foot as the Democracy of this State are to Virginia whims, that sin cannot be forgiven. So he may as well be counted out.

Since my last no new land claim has sprung up to overshadow any considerable part of the city, though every day in some one or other of the courts some old claim ventilates its pretensions. In San Francisco the owners of claims are the least popular of men. But the same parties who curse our Sherrebacks the loudest, when they begin to improve a ranche, curse the squatters with no less zeal. It will take a quarter of a century to put to rest the conflicts that are every day arising between the owners of squatter titles and Mexican grants. Col. Fremont may thank his liberality and magnanimity as much as the courts, that, at last, by assuming the debts of the Merced Mining Company, he comes into peaceable possession of his Bear Valley estates—by which act peace is restored to the valley, justice is done to the miners, and the gallant Colonel is made a millionaire.

Gen. Kibbe's 480 captured Diggers got up from the sand, on which they had been encamped, last Saturday, and embarked for the Mendocino Reservation. By this time the poor savages are enjoying their first turn at sea-sickness.

Judge Terry's case comes up to-day in the Court of Sessions. If there were any prospect of the final earthly punishment of the man who killed Broderick, it would soon be disposed of in this Court, but every technical expedient will be adopted to hang up the case. It is so like a farce that it excites no attention whatever.

Raffles are scarcely to be regarded as a means of grace, yet the friends of Grace Church did not scruple to dispose of, by raffling, most of the valuables that made up the stock of a fair lately held here for the new Church Erection Fund, and which netted near $5,000. The practice, however, caused much scandal, and the Fair folk had no California Church precedent to plead for their doubtful expedient.

The duel is a decayed institution in these parts. Washburn, of the *Times*, (Repub.) and Washington, of the *National*, (Dem.,) have each been carrying a chip on the shoulder for some weeks past, but nothing comes of it, and the Police won't even arrest the parties.

An Eastern correspondent having promulgated the news of the insolvency of John A. Washington, and his consequent inability to execute a valid deed for the Mount Vernon estate, Mrs. Blanding, Vice-Regent for this State, of the Fund, for which Edward Everett and Bonner, of the *Ledger*, have coöperated so handsomely, comes out with a card denying the probability of such insolvency, and, by advice of counsel, demurring to the correspondent's conclusion. The rumor did not wrong anybody badly. Do not judge us to be particularly illiberal, but only of very little faith, that during the past week only $6 28 were contributed to the Washington Monument Box at the Post-Office. We have a sneaking suspicion that monuments are a humbug, especially those that are never to be erected. This one especially comes up too much as a big molar rises from the jaw under the forceps of a bungling dentist.

The *Saginaw*, which is the first California-built Government steamer—for every inch of her, machinery and all, was constructed here—made her first trial-trip last week. Under 15 pounds pressure of steam, she averaged 12 miles an hour. But as she is capable of a head of 30 pounds, very creditable speed is expected of her.

Our weather continues balmy, genial and delicious. No need of fires, and not a drop of rain for more than a month. I have not seen a "cold in the head," heard tell of an influenza, nor caught the sound of a cough, unless somebody has imported one from the East, while I have been here. "Man-traps," or holes in the planking of the sidewalks, are the only device for bringing men to their end. Why your Life Insurances should perpetuate their swindle of charging an extra one per cent. upon their California insurers, passes my comprehension. That they should charge two per cent. for the wholesome voyage—for a trip in Winter through tropical climates, where not one man in a thousand is otherwise affected than for his physical benefit—is very natural. Going to sea is so very perilous, that they may be forgiven that two per cent. But the one per cent for living in a land where dying a natural death is the last thing a man thinks of doing, is a marvel and a patent shave. However, when the present generation of fools who have paid the swindle have gone under, there will be no more complaint. The next generation will be wiser than to stand it.

GLAUCUS.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

As the meeting of our Legislature approaches, the contest over the vacant Senatorship begins to wax warm, and the friends of the score of candidates are becoming imprudently excited. The *National*, edited in part by a brother of our Collector, B. F. Washington, who is a prominent candidate, and whose claims are daily urged in that sheet, has declared war against the new Governor, Latham, because the latter has had the temerity to prefer that the choice should fall upon General Denver, or some other candidate than the Collector. The organ threatens the Governor with a terrible vengeance if he shall dare to exert his influence and patronage to affect the result.

We are all a good deal puzzled here to know what the *National's* advocacy of Washington's claims means. That paper is supposed to be special representative of Dr. Gwin, whose reëlection it is generally conceded would be impossible if Washington succeeds now. Why then does the organ support the latter, making his claims its daily theme?

I think Gov. Weller's friends are a little disheartened at the prospects for the Senatorship. Gen. Denver appears to have gained a good deal of strength of late, and Col. S. W. Inge also has many friends. It is anticipated that an attempt to elect a Senator will be made early in January, but the struggle in caucus is likely to be a long and severe one, and there is danger that the election may be postponed until next year, although I do not apprehend that result.

There are strong symptoms of the reunion of the Douglas and Administration Democracy in this State. The Marysville *Democrat*, the leading Douglas paper of California, betrays an inclination to drop the personal contest respecting the claims of candidates, previous to the appointment of Delegates to the Charleston Convention. If the Union is effected, it will be upon the plea by the Douglas men that they hope to get control of the organization—of which they have as much chance as Bremen has of taking France.

Gen. James A. McDougall, formerly a Member of Congress from this State, received the rite of confirmation, and united with the Episcopal Church on last Sabbath. The General is a candidate for the United States Senate, without the ghost of a chance for success. The greatest sins of his life, probably, were the loss of the Pacific Railroad bill in Congress by his imprudence, and a nearly unconquerable love of old Bourbon. The former of these ruined his political fortunes,—and the latter has shattered his physical system, so that it is but the wreck of his former self.

Among the passengers by the steamer of to-day will be Hon. J. J. Masser, Delegate to Congress from the proposed Territory of Nevada, who proceeds to Washington to urge upon Congress the creation of said Territory.

NEVADA.

The first Legislature of the Squatter Sovereignty "Territory of Nevada" organized on the 15th December at Genoa, in Carson Valley. O. H. Pierson was elected Speaker. Gov. Roop delivered an inaugural address. Several spirited resolutions were passed, and a Committee of three were appointed to draft a memorial to Congress to expedite the formation of the new Territory. The Legislature then adjourned to the first Monday in January.

Gov. Roop, in his proclamation adjourning the Legislature, says:

"The recent discoveries of gold, silver, copper and lead mines, have caused an influx of population totally unexpected at the time of our late Convention. The new immigration is composed of the bone and sinew of California; of men who are disposed to pay all due obedience to laws, which extend to them a reasonable protection under the circumstances. But few members of the Council and House of Delegates have assembled in accordance with the call for their election.

Now, therefore, I, Isaac Roop, Governor of the Provisional Territorial Government of Nevada Territory, believing it to be the wish of the people still to rely upon the sense of justice of Congress, and that it will this session relieve us from the numerous evils to which we have been subjected, do proclaim the session of the Legislature adjourned to the first Monday in January, 1860; and call upon all good citizens to support, with all their energies, the laws and Government of the United States."

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

"Podgers" on California Climate—An Aboriginal Spectacle—Japanese Importations—A Church Fair—A Corps of Zouaves—Washoe Silver.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

There are times when a man might abuse California and its climate in my presence with impunity, and I don't know but I would say amen to it; but if any rash individual should dare hint to-day that this was not the greatest country and the finest climate in the known world, I really believe that, in New-York parlance, I should "sail in" and do him serious damage. The past two weeks have been perfectly splendid, beautiful sunshiny days, and such grand moonlight nights. In short, we have had two weeks of regular Indian Summer, all on account, I presume, of a lot of five hundred Indians that were sent down here "en route" for the Mendocino Reservation, being the accumulation of Gen. Kibbe, who has been campaigning up country for six months past. They were encamped near Meiggs' Wharf, for several days, while the vessels were being prepared to transport them to their future home.

Such a miserable lot of wretched aborigines never were seen; they didn't own an entire suite of clothes among them. Half naked and half starved, and much given to whisky when whisky was given to them, and abounding in fleas and other specimens of animal life. The omnibuses did a paying business "toting" people down that way, to view the natives in their native state, which means a very natural state. As usual, the greatest numbers bent on gratifying their curiosity were of the gentler sex. The newspapers appealed to the public to contribute their old clothes and dress up the Indian community, and the result was, when they left camp, two days since, to go on board the vessels, they were pretty well fitted out with odds and ends that didn't fit exactly. It cannot be said that these gentlemen savages are over particular how they wear their habiliments. I observed as they passed that they put garments to quite different uses from what they were originally designed—for instance, an old chief, who had fallen heir to a pair of unwhisperables, which he had put on coat fashion, putting his arms through the legs; and a fair damsel, with a "shock" of black hair like a horse's tail, was striding along encased in a pair of peg-top pants, and a stove-pipe hat on her head, crownless, and three clay pipes stuck in the band. Another fair damsel, on the Hiawatha order, was buttoned up to the chin in a regular Broadway shanghai surtout, minus sleeves, the tails trailing after her according to the latest style of street-sweeping dresses. They will doubtless be the envy of all the Flora McFlimseys at the Reservation, who have literally "nothing to wear."

Within the last few days we have had three arrivals from Japan, direct,—the schooner *Emma*, the bark *Onward*, and the schooner *Page*—the latter with a full cargo of Japanese fancy goods, imported expressly with a view to the wants of the juvenile community, for the holidays. The *Onward* and *Emma's* cargoes are composed principally of nut-oil, rice, and pickled seaweed, the latter an article of diet for the Celestials, who are very fond of it, and it will doubtless pay a handsome profit. The *Onward* and *Page* were fitted out and sailed within a day of each other, and it was supposed both vessels were bound for cargoes suitable for the holidays. Much interest was felt in the race, and bets were made on the relative speed and time both vessels would make. The *Onward* sailed on the 3d of September, and the *Page* on the 5th; the former vessel anchored in Kanagawa on the 17th October, and the *Page* on the 19th—forty-two hours after the *Onward*. Both vessels loaded with all possible dispatch. The *Onward* sailed for San Francisco on the 8th November, and arrived here on the 18th December—40 days. The *Page* left on the 15th, and never saw a sail until she came in over the Bar, when she spoke the *Onward*, and anchored in the harbor at the same moment, making the passage in 33 days, beating the *Onward* two hours in the run over, and seven days on the return passage. The *Page* has a large quantity of fancy goods, consisting of lacquered and inlaid ware, porcelain, toys, crapes, scarfs, silks, lacquered and inlaid cabinets, punch-bowls, a sedan chair or two, and last, not least, according to the advertisement, "a genuine preserved mermaid." As a matter of course, great curiosity is felt by the public to see the latter importation, and Jim Wainwright, who has charge of the sale, says she will be presented in due form as soon as the San Francisco milliners and dress-makers can give her a fashionable wardrobe. The goods are being landed, and a grand display will be made of them at "Assembly Hall," on Friday next, when the sale will be opened by Wainwright & Co., and continued until the cargo, comprising some four or five thousand "lots," is disposed of. "Santa Claus" will be on hand, and it is expected will go in largely. The display will doubtless be very handsome, as it will consist of many rare and beautiful articles never before seen in this city. Our trade with Japan will undoubtedly become very important in the staple articles, although our market will not bear more than one cargo a year of fancy goods.

The parties importing this cargo contemplate opening an extensive Bazaar of Japanese and Chinese goods exclusively.

The grand feature of the week past has been the Fair at Musical Hall, for the purpose of raising funds to build a church for the congregation of the present Grace Church. Since Dr. Scott's congregation built him a magnificent church at a cost of $100,000, many of the divines preaching in plainer edifices have become ambitious to rival him, and hence the frequency of "Fairs" for this object—but, somehow, people are becoming surfeited, and do not seem to buy their wares as liberally as formerly. All of the most expensive articles are disposed of by "raffles," which, although against the law of the State, seem to be a favorite method of working off such articles at what would naturally be supposed very high prices. It's a great bore to go to an af-fair of this kind, and be "bored" to death to buy tickets in the raffles, and very often the articles are so inappropriate and useless, one is fearful of drawing them. The same church not long since gave a ball in aid of the fund. Raffles and balls for the purpose of raising funds to build a church is a method of raising the wind that would have shocked our great-grandmothers; but in these days, I believe, it is allowed that the end justifies the means, no matter what they may be. The proceeds of the Fair in this case were about $4,000—less by six thousand than was anticipated, and some thirty or forty thousand less than the sum required to build the church. The great question is, where is the money to come from?

It is in contemplation here to raise a company of "Zouaves," after the model and pattern of that corps of the French army, and it is said that Geo. F. Knox, the Notary Public, will proceed to Paris by next steamer, for the purpose of obtaining uniforms and of studying the habits, manners and customs of this wonderful branch of the French service. I remember seeing, not long since, in *Punch*, or some similar sheet, an illustration of their drill and tactics. They had charged on a hen-roost and had carried it, and were quietly walking off with their booty. Whether the company to be raised here will follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors remains to be seen. It is not to be supposed for a moment that their courage will fail them, or that they will be chicken-hearted about it. All the bald-headed men are expected to join. Saves shaving good heads.

Just about these days the Medical Faculty of this City seem to be inoculated with a spirit of rivalry in the matter of "turn-outs." As there has been plenty to do in their line lately, consequent upon the great prevalence of scarlet-fever, they come out in grand style. One day some prominent physician appears with a pair of "trotters" and a new wagon; a few days later another emanates with a pair and a more "stunning" carriage, generally driving himself, with a specimen of colored society on his left; but within a few days several new establishments have appeared, *it being* a pair of gray horses in the morning and a different color in the afternoon, before a handsome carriage, in "slap-up style." There's no place, perhaps, where doctors get such enormous "fees," and no poor man can afford the luxury of having his legs sawn off.

By this steamer several tons of washed silver ore will be shipped to New-York, with a view to test the question of expense of smelting. This ore is not a fair sample of the ore from the vein, as there is too large a proportion of quartz mixed with it, it having been carelessly and hastily cleaned, or divested of the quartz inclosing the ore in the vein where it is found. The value will probably not exceed $2,000 per ton, owing to this fact, whereas other ore from adjoining claims in the same vein gives by actual demonstration over $4,000 to the ton, of gold and silver. The latest news from the mines represent the weather very cold, and little doing in the way of prospecting on that account. Shares were selling in the claims being worked, for from $800 to $1,000 per running foot. In the Walsh Claim, as it is called, it has been demonstrated that one running foot, 40 feet deep, (the depth to which they have now gone,) gives eight tons of ore, which, at $4,000 per ton, pays back a very good interest on the investment. However, but little will be done before Spring towards getting out ore, on account of the cold, and the impossibility of transporting it. When the roads are fairly open, large quantities of ore will be sent down. The Walsh Company send on by this steamer a block of the ore, weighing 200 and odd pounds, for the Washington Monument, worth not less than $1,500. It is to be hoped members of Congress will not take to "prospecting" about the monument. If there were a few more such blocks in it, the universal practical Yankee members would vote for smelting it down, and turning the funds into the public Treasury.

We have a rumor here by Overland Mail and Telegraph that the Pacific Mail Company have sold out root and branch to Vanderbilt. If so be, the Lord have mercy on us. It was bad enough when they had the monopoly. What will it be now? "Ma conscience." I believe the entire community would mourn in sack coats and ashes at the idea of our being at the mercy of one individual, who can leave us steamless at his pleasure. We are all right on the mail question as long as the "Overland Mail" is in existence; take that away and we shall go in for annexing ourselves to San Juan Island, Japan or Australia. The rumor is doubted yet; people say it can't be true the Mail Company have sold out. If it proves to be so, there will be "a ferment" in this community, for the general opinion is that Vanderbilt don't like us overmuch nohow, and may take a fancy to pay us off for old scores. *Nous verrons.*

PODGERS.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Steamship Troubles at Aspinwall—Death of a Chiriqui Explorer—New Postal Restrictions—Naval News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Sunday, Jan. 1, 1860.

The *Atlantic* will be off at about 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. She has only 254 passengers. The *Orizaba*, with the mails, will probably arrive at Panama on the morning of the 3d, and they will reach New-York in about two days after you get this. The mails for California did not leave Panama till the 29th December, two days after the *North Star* arrived here, as the *Uncle Sam* had to wait for the *Daniel Webster*, with the New-Orleans mails.

We had quite a little excitement here on the afternoon of the 27th. You know that the wharf which has been occupied by the old United States Mail Company is now in dispute as to ownership and occupancy, between three different parties, viz.: the United States Mail Company or its Trustees; George Law, who claims it as personal property, and the North Atlantic Company, who hold under the Law claim and Railroad claim. Roberts, it appears, transferred all his interest in the lease, &c., to Vanderbilt, but it was violently seized from him a couple of months since by the Atlantic Company running their steamer alongside of it. When the steamer left, the place was filled by a couple of sailing vessels until another steamer should arrive, of the same company. On the 27th, a steamer being descried, she was supposed to be the *Atlantic*, and the vessels were moved for her; but the craft happening to be the *North Star*, which was 10 minutes ahead of the *Atlantic*. The former made for the berth. Capt. Jones could find no one to take his lines to their fastenings, although there were a hundred persons on the wharf, until the Captain of one of Vanderbilt's coal vessels did him that service. As to whether Vanderbilt's steamers will keep possession, now that they have got it, remains to be seen.

Dr. Ball, who came out to Bocas del Toro on the schooner *Nautilus*, to explore for gold mines in Chiriqui, died in the vicinity of the Fort about two weeks since. I believe his death was the result of fever induced by exposure to the drenching rains. Dr. Ball was once lost in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, in Winter, and came near losing his life.

F. W. R.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Aspinwall, Monday, Jan 2, 1860.

A new postal arrangement has recently been notified by the New-Granadian Postmaster here to the United States Consulate, which has caused considerable excitement among United States officers and seamen, and an expression of general dissatisfaction from the officers and seamen of United States vessels-of-war anchored in this Bay; by the which it is now required that all mail-matter between New-York and Aspinwall—with the exception of official correspondence—shall, upon the arrival of every steamer, be immediately delivered to the Postmaster at Aspinwall for distribution. Single letters from New-York to Aspinwall are now charged by the United States with ten cents postage, which, in every case, must be prepaid. By the new arrangement all such letters will be charged by the New-Granadian Postmaster here with the additional sum of ten cents, as a drop-letter.

The explanation of this movement, as offered by Gov. Obaldia, of Panama, to the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is that Gen. Herran, the New-Granadian Minister at Washington, had induced Mr. Cass to agree to a tonnage tax, to be assessed on American vessels at Aspinwall and Panama! Can it be possible that Gen. Herran has thus honeyfugled the American Cabinet? Has Gen. Cass agreed to assist New-Granada in violating her own law of 1835, which stipulates that these ports shall be free for twenty years after there shall be a railroad or canal opened, and also to violate its contract with the Railroad Company? If he has made any such agreement, it is to be hoped that the United States Senate will not lend its sanction to this dishonest conduct and breach of good faith on the part of New-Granada.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Capt. Adams; *St. Louis*, Com. Poor, and *Jamestown*, Com. Kennedy, are on the coast of Nicaragua, the former off San Juan del Norte, and one of the other ships off the Colorado River. The *Jamestown*, I hear, has been ordered to the United States—to the Navy-yard at Philadelphia; but she will first touch at Aspinwall. Her cruize of two years has been a most arduous and unpleasant one, from the fact that most of it was passed off San Juan del Norte and its vicinity. The United States flag ship *Roanoke* expects to go up to Porto Bello, to-morrow, to fill up her water, the Panama Railroad having notified the Flag Officer that the demand upon them for water from their tanks is so great that they cannot possibly spare any. Besides, they have six months," dry season" ahead, and there are six United States steamers per month requiring water. Doubtless, in three months' time, they will all have to go to Porto Bello for water.

The Japanese Commissioners are now expected to arrive at Panama in the United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, about the last of April. They are then to be transferred to the United States Flag-ship *Roanoke*, Flag-Officer McCluney, who has orders to convey them to New-York. The *Roanoke* will probably make the passage in about fifteen days, from here.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The War between Ecuador and Peru—President Castilla Anxious to go Home—An American Prima Donna at Lima—Festivals and Politics—Business and Freights—Chile—The Country Quiet—Markets—The War between the Confederation and Buenos Ayres Ended—Buenos Ayres Re-enters the Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Monday, Jan. 2, 1860.

By the British mail steamship *Bogota*, which arrived at Panama Dec. 20, we have dates from Valparaiso to Dec. 1, and from Callao and Lima to the 13th. As the *Bogota* did not touch at Guayaquil, we have nothing later from Ecuador than Dec. 5. The steamer brought $450,000 in specie, principally for England. The news is more meager than is usual, the only fact of any great interest being, that Buenos Ayres has submitted to the demands of the Argentine Confederation.

ECUADOR.

President Castilla continues encamped, with his army of about 6,000 men, about two miles from Guayaquil, endeavoring to patch up some kind of an arrangement, which shall give him an excuse to evacuate the country with Gen. Franco, who is at the head of from 2,000 to 3,000 in Guayaquil, but whose power does not extend beyond that and the neighboring province. Espantoso, who was made Supreme Chief at Guayaquil, with the hope that he might be able to make him President, has resigned, after lining his pockets by despoiling the merchants and the public treasury. Castilla's men begin to experience the bad effects of the hot, wet climate of Guayaquil, the rains having set in, and they being badly sheltered in the open country. It was thought he would either be obliged at once to withdraw his army to Paita, in Peru, or else endeavor to get possession of the City of Guayaquil, in order to save his force from being decimated by disease. But the people of Ecuador are very bitter against the Peruvians, and now that they know Franco and Espantoso have been trying to sell them and their country out to Castilla, they feel doubly incensed, and talk of fighting "to the death." So it is quite likely we shall yet hear of the shock of arms at Guayaquil. In Lima it is currently reported that President Castilla has written to his cabinet to find some excuse for recalling him to Peru—but the ministers are not disposed to enter into his views, but insist that he shall bring Ecuador to terms before he leaves.

In the interior, Garcia Moreno, the chief of the triumvirate that rules at Quito, had attacked the Franco party at Cuenca, at the head of 300 men, but after losing 40 killed and 60 wounded, in the streets of the town, was compelled to retire.

PERU.

In Lima the people are amusing themselves with the usual religious and secular festivals of the season, and have had a grand time in inaugurating a statue of Bolivar.

A young lady, by birth a New-Yorker, but of Italian parentage, Miss Olivia Sconccia, is setting the opera-goers of Lima crazy with her pure, delicate tones and her fine acting. She is very young, and pretty likewise, which is no disadvantage to her in Lima.

The voters of Lima and Callao have adopted the United States system of public meetings, clubs and processions in their approaching election for members of Congress. Of course President Castilla, in imitation of President Montt, of Chili, will have his soldiers watch these new institutions closely, and introduce the bayonet into the play, if the actors do not perform their parts to his entire satisfaction. Votes are quoted at from $2 50 to $5 each.

Messrs. Zaracondegui & Co., of Lima, who succeeded the Messrs. Barseda, in the guano agency for the United States, have been awarded the agency for Spain and her colonies. Commissions on sales in Spain 3½ per cent.; in the colonies 4 per cent. Interest on advances 5 per cent. per annum. The firm is to advance the Government half a million of dollars immediately, and another half a million in two months.

Freights of guano are steady at $15 to the United States, and £3 to England, at which rate the *B. Thayer* and *Chariot of Fame* are chartered for Hampton Roads and orders.

Exchange on the United States, paid in the depreciated Bolivian currency, is from 22 to 25 per cent. American gold, 25 per cent. premium. English sovereigns are rated at $5, with 20 per cent. premium. Exchange on England 39 pence per dollar. There is no news from Bolivia. The whereabouts of Ex-President Echenique does not seem to be positively known. It is reported he is on Peruvian soil, where he expects to raise a revolutionary party against Castilla.

CHILI.

This country seems to be more than ordinarily tranquil, and hopes are entertained that no serious disturbance of the public peace will again take place. A new session of Congress would be called early in December.

The work on the different railroads is progressing rapidly. The crops will be good in the Southern districts, but in the north they will suffer much from a severe drout.

The Government has granted a charter to a company for the establishment of a bank of discount and issue, to be called the Bank of Chili.

The Indians in the Province of Arauca continue to give the Government a good deal of trouble. Several encounters have taken place between them and the soldiers.

Business the preceding fortnight had been pretty fair. The Chilian ship *Matias Cousino* had arrived from New-York, with a full American cargo, which sold at good prices, particularly the brown shirtings. Flour has declined, the price being now $3 38 to $3 63 per quintal, six months credit. Barley maintains its price of $2 62 the fanega, as the crop will be short. On account of the Indian difficulties the working of the coal mines at Lota and Coronel is nearly suspended, which is having a bad effect upon the copper smelting concerns. Copper, in bars, is quoted at $19 50, cash. Mining powder, from the United States, sold at $15 to $15 50, on board. Nitrate of soda, $2 to $2 25. Lumber is scarce and wanted. In freights, the American ships *J. W. Brookman* and *Juliet* were chartered to take guano from the Chinchas to Hampton Roads, at $15. The Bremen ship *Flora* takes ores from Caldera, and wool to Boston, for $16. Freights to European ports from £3 to £3 7s. 6d. Exchange on London, sixty days, 44½d. per dollar. On United States, sixty days, 10 per cent. premium.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

From Buenos Ayres the news is important. Gen. Urquiza, who entered the territory of Buenos Ayres at the head of 10,000 men, after gaining a victory over General Mitre, the facts of which you have already published, marched upon the Capital, where he was met by a Committee of the people, and an agreement was come to, by which Buenos Ayres is to reënter the Confederation. A Convention is to be convoked to examine the National Constitution, and make such changes as may be necessary. The home and foreign debt of Buenos Ayres is to be recognized. A general and absolute amnesty is granted. Urquiza is to retire with his army within two weeks after the treaty is signed. Governor Alsina has resigned, and is replaced by Lavalloi, one of the Committee of the citizens. Agitation had ceased throughout the country, and affairs wore a favorable aspect. General Velasco, Ex-President of Bolivia, died on Nov. 17, at Santa Cruz.

BOLIVAR.

The revolution in the State of Bolivar, by which Nieto siezed the gubernatorial chair from Calvo, is finally ended, by the defeat of the only Calvo force in arms against it, under Gen. Posada. Posada, as you know, after his defeat at Corosal, fell upon Barranquilla, a seaport, and took possession of it with his 200 men, no defence having been made. Nieto's force of about 400 men attacked Posada on the 9th of December, and, after a bloody encounter, Posada surrendered to the foe, with all his arms, ammunition, horses, &c. According to the official report, Posada lost fifty-three killed and sixteen wounded. Nieto's force lost only four killed, among which was Capt. Andres Gomez, and sixteen wounded. Posada himself was dangerously wounded, but it is said he is now out of danger.

The Constituent Assembly, under Nieto, presided over by Dr. Antonio del Real, was in session at Carthagena. It had already declared several laws of the National Government unconstitutional, and presented several new projects of law in consonance with the opinions of the present rulers of the State. It is not generally believed that President Ospina will interfere by force against the new State Government.

Ex-President Robles, of Ecuador, who I told you had taken a house in Panama, to watch the issue of events in his native country, has gone South. He avowed his intention to land in Ecuador at all hazards.

F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Disturbances Between the Japanese and Americans—The Currency Trouble—The Japanese Embassy—Letter from Mr. Harris.

By way of San Francisco, we receive Japan news to the middle of November.

Some of the crew of the United States frigate *Powhatan*, who were ashore on liberty, had a fight with some Japanese, and during the *melée* a Japanese was killed. This has created quite a feeling against the Americans, and the commander of the *Powhatan* is much blamed for allowing his men liberty under the circumstances. A Chinaman was also murdered by the Japanese a few days before the *Onward* sailed.

The *Powhatan*, Commander Tatnall, was at Kanagawa, and was to take the Japanese Embassy to the United States on the 22d of February next. Officers and crew all well.

The following communication was received from Hon. T. Harris, Minister at Yedo, in reply to a note addressed him by Messrs. Smith & Co., charterers of the *Onward*, as to the route which the embassy would probably take to reach Washington, and requesting him to use his influence to have it touch at San Francisco *en route*:

United States Legation, Yedo, Oct. 31, 1859.

Dear Sir: Your letter, of yesterday, was received by me this morning. In answer, I have to state that the Japanese Embassy will embark for the United States on the 22d of February next. It will consist of two chief Ambassadors, eighteen officials of various ranks, and fifty attendants and servants; in all seventy persons.

The Embassy will proceed to Panama *via* the Sandwich Islands. What ports, if any, it may touch at, between the Islands and Panama, will depend entirely upon Flag-officer Tatnall. The Embassy will cross the Isthmus by a special train, and at Aspinwall will be received by a steam frigate, and be conveyed direct to Washington, without touching at any Atlantic ports in the United States.

From the foregoing you will perceive that I have no control whatever over the route to be taken by the Ambassadors.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

TOWNSEND HARRIS.

To C. H. Smith, Esq., bark *Onward*.

It was almost impossible to get money changed by the Government for Japanese currency. They would only exchange $50 per day for each $1,000 offered, and, as the Japanese merchants would not receive any coin except Japanese, it was almost impossible to do any business for a week before the *Onward* sailed. Business at Nagasaki had entirely stopped on this account.

Two Russians (a naval officer and sailor) were murdered in the main street at Yoka Hama, (adjoining Kanagawa,) by some Japanese, a few weeks before the *Onward* arrived. Various conflicting statements were current as to the cause of this outrage, but, as near as we can ascertain, the facts are as follows:

The Russians had lately attempted to purchase one of the northern Japanese Islands, and had, it is stated, threatened to take possession of it. Upon visiting Yedo they were insulted by some of the common people, who threw stones at them, &c., on account of which indignity some high official at Yedo was degraded to the lowest rank. In revenge for this degradation, some of his dependents followed the Russians to Yoko-Hama, and there committed the murder. The Japanese Government offered reparation by degrading the Governor of Yoko-Hama, and also offered to execute him, if the Russians desired, which they declined.

About the 1st of October a violent hurricane occurred in Yedo Bay, during which the United States surveying schooner, *Fennimore Cooper*, was driven on the beach, and was afterwards condemned and sold; no lives were lost, and Capt. Brooke saved all his valuable instruments and surveys. The Japanese Government showed great kindness to the shipwrecked crew, sending men to save everything possible, and the officers say that not a single dollar's worth was stolen. They were provided with good quarters, and furnished with provisions, servants and money. Most of the crew were afterwards taken on board the *Powhatan*, after her arrival from China. The officers and the balance of the crew will leave for the United States on the above vessel, on the 22d of February next.

Lacquered goods had risen 200 per cent., and were very scarce. A great many vessels were lying at Kanagawa, doing nothing. A few were loading for China with fish, seaweed, &c. Government seemed determined to throw every obstacle possible in the way of trade, and a few days before the *Onward* left, an order was issued that no merchant should sell over fifteen piculs of any one article of merchandise per day. The *Onward* had fortunately purchased her cargo before this restriction was imposed, or she would have been obliged to return in ballast.

Mr. Harris had published the following notice:

Legation of the United States,
Yedo, Oct. 29, 1859.

Reliable information has been received at this Legation, that the harbor of Nee-e-ga-ta is not safe for the resort of American vessels, as less than nine feet of water is found on the bar, and the roadstead is extremely dangerous as an anchorage. I therefore, give this *public notice*, that the harbor of Nee-e-ga-ta will not be open to American citizens on the 1st day of January next, as provided for in the treaty of Yedo.

As soon as the requisite surveys are completed, a suitable harbor on the west of Niphon will be selected in lieu of Nee-e-ga-ta, and due notice will be given of its name and the date on which it will be opened.

(Signed.) TOWNSEND HARRIS,
Minister Resident.

FROM UTAH.

Important Movements—Message of Gov. Cumming—Army News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Camp Floyd, U. T., Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859.

There is evidently some movement of importance under consideration among the Saints; the immaculate Brigham and his satellites constantly enjoin the brethren "to mind their own business," and "do as they are told." These are ominous injunctions to those acquainted with Mormon polity. The Deseret *News* and *Mountaineer* have been for some weeks advising all the settlements to organize themselves into military companies, and procure abundant supply of arms and ammunition; it is rendered pretty certain that something is expected to turn up soon. The settlements are even advised to provide themselves with *cannon*, and Mormon organs state that several of them have already done so; they do this under color that it is necessary to protect them *against Indians*. Truly, it will be a new episode in Indian warfare when cannon are introduced. I doubt much whether Gen. Harney, with all his energy, could drag one of the big guns fast enough to shoot even a squaw, especially if he was chasing one of these mountain tribes. The question may arise, where do they get their cannon? for it is not generally known that the Church imported to the Territory last Summer ten pieces of artillery and about two hundred Sharpe's rifles, yet such is the fact; they arrived at Zion some time in August last, and the Government has been officially advised of the fact, and the affidavit of one who not only saw these cannon, but also the bill of sale, footing up more than a million dollars, has been forwarded to Washington. What movement these preparations foreshadow, it is almost impossible to conjecture, but it certainly cannot be that they intend again waging war against the United States: they will not gratify the army here that much. The most plausible explanation that offers is, that they are preparing themselves in case the United States should change their hitherto lenient and forbearing policy toward them, to quit the country, commence fillibustering, and take by conquest some one of the islands adjacent to the United States, and there establish a new den, under a government framed to suit their own peculiar views. If this really is their intention, and they carry it out, allow me to predict that in less than ten years they will be seven times more troublesome than the Algerine Pirates ever were.

Col. Stambaugh, the newly-appointed Surveyor-General, has distinguished himself since his arrival by a species of diplomacy peculiarly worthy of his Pennsylvania origin. I suppose when he received his appointment he concluded that he was to be sent forth as a sheep among the wolves, and prudence dictated that he should be as wise as a serpent and gentle as a dove. And, ever on the *qui vive* for the loaves and fishes, he adopted, on his arrival, a Janus-faced policy that flattered him with the hope not only of the feast, but also of the twelve baskets full that remained. To the Gentiles he was most bitter in his denunciations of the Mormons, and took the trouble to carefully read their statutes, and mark those most repugnant; and when an army officer would go to the city, he would closet him and exhibit *his marks*, and read the notes he had written thereon; and for hours he would entertain them in talking about what terrible things he would do to put an end to Mormon monstrosities; but at the same time he cultivated the most intimate social relations with the Mormons, and it has leaked out that by the last mail he wrote to the President, informing him that "the Mormons are the most law-abiding and constitutional people he ever saw." The inducement to write such a letter is said to be the promise of the brethren that, if he would make the proper representations at Washington, and procure the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, he should be their *first Senator in Congress*. It is also stated—apparently on good authority—that like honors await Gov. Cumming in that event. Echo replies: "Fit representatives for such a people!" On Col. Stambaugh's arrival at the city, several of the army officers, with their usual hospitality, invited him to visit them at their camp, but, since he has acted so badly, every one of them, so far as I know, has withdrawn the invitation, and expressed a desire that all communication shall cease.

RICHARD.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CUMMING.

The message of Gov. Cumming was delivered on the 12th December. It is very brief. The opening passage alludes to the recent Mormon outrages in the following mild terms:

"During the past year the inhabitants of this Territory, for the most part, have been peacefully and profitably employed in their various occupations. But I regret to be obliged to state that this city and the village of Fairfield, near Camp Floyd, within the military Reserve, have been the scenes of many murders and other acts of violence, the perpetrators of which have fled, and thus eluded justice.

All communities are dishonored in proportion to the extent in which crimes are committed with impunity in their midst. If the organization of the police be defective, it should be reformed; and if there be a deficiency in the finances of these cities, for enabling them to arrest offenders, I would recommend that an appropriation be made for their relief from the territorial treasury.

In regard to the disputed question of jurisdiction, the Governor says:

"Your predecessors, seven years ago, under the construction of the power granted by the Organic Act, conferred upon the Probate Courts both civil and criminal jurisdiction, in addition to the powers ordinarily granted to Probate Courts. I have been informally advised that the Federal Judges have virtually disapproved of this construction of the Organic Act, as indicated in this action of the Legislative Assembly, yet I am not aware that any case has come before these officers in such form as to elicit a decision upon its merits, so as to establish a legal principle. I would therefore recommend that this question be taken up through the proper tribunals for a final decision. If the action of the Legislature is sustained, this community will enjoy the undisputed right of protection through the prompt action of a tribunal always present, instead of being obliged to await the tardy action of the District Courts, which are in session but once a year. If, however, the decision of the Supreme Court should be adverse to the exercise of such power by the Probate Court, you will then be relieved from the embarrassments growing out of its disputed powers."

Among the Governor's suggestions is one for the taxation of the tithing fund and other church property. Nothing is said in relation to the Mormons' defiance of the Federal power.

Costly Churches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The cost of a church and the style of architecture is not a question of mere liberality and taste. A more important and difficult question is the effect on morals and love. Do we not naturally and insensibly live according to our surroundings? Style, in any one prominent matter, induces a similar style in all others, so that if we reside in a grand house, we desire costly and elaborate furniture and for mere exhibition. And we in time, eat, drink, dress, converse, walk—do all things—in a lofty manner. The inner man also corresponds with its outer world, and we not only "walk in an empty show," but become "high-minded," and seek the companionship of similar persons. We soon degenerate into detestable exclusives.

Apply this and other obvious reflections to the costly church and its magnificent appendages. The music must be operatic, the preaching *recherché* and oratorical, our manners courtly. We seek not to be adorned with "good works," but "with costly apparel and broidered hair." We dress for church as for *matinée* and *soirée*, and go to exhibit every fashionable style, whether becoming or grotesque—for even gotees will be sported if the chin soil is incapable of producing a barbarine crop; and even women be "uncovered" during the promenade along the aisles, save the turtle-shaped bonnetine pendant from the occiput. We become converted, not to holiness, but to a refined worldliness, as really odious to the Infinite Purity as the vices of the vulgar.

And how sad the effect on the humbler classes, to say nothing about the poor. These last are dressed out, or frozen out, or frowned out of the stately show room of a magnificent church as from saloon or parlor. The humble are enticed to a needless waste of money on church dresses, and tempted to live beyond their means—and all are provoked, not to "love and good works," but to a life of emulous pageantry.

We are told of the expense of the ancient Temple. But the Temple was typical and national—the worshipers all *stood* in a common court, and the people were taxed according to their property. Besides, spiritual and religious reasons are not the *real* reasons for modern costly churches—it is because rich and fashionable and refined persons desire the place of their Sunday doings to be like their daily residences and avenues—grand. Such would be ashamed that a coachman in livery should rein up the sorrels, and the footman open the carriage door before an old-fashioned meeting-house.

How far it may be wise to encourage the rich—the fashionable—the upper-class folk to build costly churches, *rather* than spend *all* the Sabbath in pleasures, piano-playing, novel-reading, street-promenading, refreshments, carriages and fast horses; or whether all the seats or stand-places in the church may be free as in cathedrals; or whether a Sunday dress may not level social inequalities, we cannot now inquire. Hence we end by saying, that God has appointed two places where all are intended to be equal—the church and the grave-yard.

B. R. H.

Miss-Calling.

Senex.—Conductor, who is that imperious, disdainful, and highly-*ornamented* young lady, who wears golden manacles, and glories in a golden cross? The skirts of her charity covered several adjacent sinners, and, at her egress, she created a vacuum, if not a sensation, and was followed by a whirlwind.

Conductor—*Miss D. Meanor*, Sir.

Sen.—The other, who? The one that giggled, and with a sneer, nudged the first to look at the poor woman holding in her arms the sick baby.

Con.—Her cousin, Sir, *Miss B. Havior*.

Sen.—But that neat, comely, tasteful girl, who *initiated* the movement to make room for the poor woman; and then looked so kindly at the mother that both she and her babe smiled—who is she?

Con.—That, Sir, is *Anna D. Corum*.

Sen.—Truly she is not miss-named. But, hold up, Conductor; I'll step off here.

[Exit Old Fogie.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Politics of Europe.—A little volume of 250 duodecimo pages has recently been published in Philadelphia, from the pen of F. J. Grund, Esq., entitled "Thoughts and Reflections on the *Present Position of Europe*, and its probable consequences to the United States," which embodies a more compact and instructive summary of current European politics than is to be found in any other quarter within our knowledge. Mr. Grund has long been known from his connection with journalism and party politics,—and this little work shows him to be among the best informed and ablest students of current history. The recent Italian War is the central incident of the treatise,—which opens by a historical statement of the causes which led to the crisis, the development of political events in the several countries of the Continent, and the motives which induced the Emperor Napoleon to become the ally of Sardinia in the war with Austria. The general results and consequences of the war are also traced, and the closing chapter is devoted to a consideration of the true policy for the United States to pursue in her intercourse with foreign Powers.

Mr. Grund holds substantially the same views concerning the Emperor of the French and his policy, which have been maintained in the columns of the Times. He regards him as having been actuated by public motives in entering upon the war, and as having resolved to establish the independence of Italy by all the means compatible with the interests of France. He vindicates the peace of Villafranca, shows that the war has already conferred the most important benefits upon Italy, and ascribes to the Emperor the highest sagacity and ability as a statesman, and a sincere desire to maintain the peace of Europe upon a just and satisfactory basis. His work deserves the attention of every one who would make himself familiar with the rather complicated subject of European politics. We know of no other publication which can be compared with it for substantial value and interest in this respect. It is published by Childs & Peterson.

The Appletons have published the twelfth volume of Colonel Benton's *Abridgement of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856*. This volume extends from the opening of the session of 1832 to the close of that of 1856, covering the important financial controversies of that period. It is quite unnecessary at this late day to say anything in commendation of this most important series of volumes. It places within easy reach of every student of American history the debates of Congress from the very origin of the Government, and meets a want not otherwise to be supplied. It must find a place in every library.

A New State Map and Gazetteer.—A new *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New-York*, accompanied by a map upon the largest scale, has just been published by R. P. Smith, in Syracuse, and sold in this City by subscription. They are prepared by J. H. French, and are, so far as we can judge from a somewhat careful inspection of them, by far the most correct, detailed and reliable works of their kind ever issued. The map is constructed from a new survey of the State, made expressly for this work, at a cost of over $90,000, and is believed to be much more complete and accurate than any hitherto published. Not only does it embrace the large divisions of communities and towns, but it gives also the location of school-houses, churches, mills, factories, post-offices, hamlets, villages, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, railroads, hills and mountains, which are distinctly and clearly shown by the usual conventional signs; and the details are so full that the location of any house or point in the State can readily be pointed out. It also contains separate maps on a uniform scale of all the cities in the State, showing streets and their names, and wards and their numbers; a Meteorological Map of the State, showing mean annual temperature, depth of rain, and direction of winds since 1825, at the Meteorological stations established by the Regents of the University and by the officers of the United States Army; a Geological and Land Patent Map, showing the Geology of the State, according to the New-York system; and the boundaries, location and names of all the land grants within the State of more than 50,000 acres. It covers an area of about 36 square feet, and is very handsomely engraved and colored.

The *Gazetteer* is an octavo volume, closely printed, of about 700 pages, and contains everything concerning the State, and its counties and towns, which any one can wish to know. It gives a topographical, geological, and historical sketch of each county and town in the State, with descriptions of location and present condition of every city, village, hamlet, neighborhood, and locality in the State, with summaries of population, nativities, professions and occupations, acres of land, valuation, dwellings, families, freeholders, schools, live stock, agricultural products, &c., of the several counties and towns. The work contains an index of subjects and one of geographical names, which, together, embrace over 12,000 references. As a work of ready reference, this feature is of great value.

The book is among the most valuable productions of the day, and will be indispensable as a book of reference to every professional and business man.

The fifth volume of *Hamilton's History of the Republic of the United States* has been published by the Appletons. As our readers are aware, this is the title of a work which really embodies the life and writings of Alexander Hamilton, prepared by his son, of this City. The present volume brings the history down to the thirty-seventh year of Hamilton's life.

A Manual of Public Libraries, Institutions and Societies, in the United States and British Provinces, has been published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. It is prepared by W. J. Rhees, and embraces an account of every library and literary institution of any importance in the countries named. For persons whose tastes or pursuits require a knowledge of such facts, the work will be of special value.

Books for Children.—We have already expressed our hearty commendation of a series of little books, called *Baby Night-caps*, for young children, published by the Appletons. They were special favorites during the holidays, but their value by no means departed with the season. They are exceedingly amusing and instructive, and are among the best books of their class ever issued. *Edith Vaughan's Story*, also published by the Appletons, is for children of more advanced years, and is also excellent.

Pictures from the History of the Swiss, and *Our Summer House*, are issued by Brown, Taggard & Chase, of Boston—both entertaining and instructive; and Crosby, Nichols & Co. publish a neat and well-written *Life of Lafayette* for the young. The *Crusades and the Crusaders*, issued by Ticknor & Co., blends the lessons of history with the entertainment generally sought by the young, very successfully.

WILD FLOWERS DRAWN AND COLORED FROM NATURE. Charles Scribner, No. 128 Grand-street.

This is a large quarto volume, containing nearly thirty beautiful drawings of wild flowers. Each one is accompanied by a short original poem. The drawings have all been made and colored by one lady, who is also the authoress of the poems. The idea of selecting wild flowers only, recalls to the imagination not the green-house, but the mountain slope, the green river banks and the blossoming meadow. The drawings are executed with great accuracy, and the coloring is exquisite. We are informed that a limited edition was got out last year, but it was exhausted before the holidays were over, and a new edition could not then be issued in time, as the labor all being performed by a single person makes it a very slow process. It makes a very beautiful and appropriate gift for the holidays.

Donation to the Boston Society of Natural History.—At the meeting of the Society on Wednesday evening last, it was announced by Mr. C. M. Dreleway that the scientific part of the library of the late Dr. T. M. Harris, containing 250 volumes of valuable works on Entomology, had been purchased by J. P. Cushing, Esq., and presented to the Society. Mr. D. also stated that Mr. Cushing was the largest contributor for the purchase of the Entomological Cabinet of Dr. Harris, now in possession of the Society.—*Boston Traveller.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 9.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, 1874....	100¼	200	Erie Railroad......	8⅛
1,000	do...........	100⅜	50	do.........b60	8⅛
500	Virginia State 6s	91	174	Hud. River Railr'd	42⅝
4,000	Missouri St. 6s..	79⅝	5	Nor. & Wor. R.....	39
5,000	do.........s30	79⅛	300	Reading R......b30	42
15,000	do.........s45	79⅛	200	do...........	41⅞
4,000	do...........	79¼	5	Cleve.,Col. & Cin.R	95
15,000	do...........	79⅝	5	do...........	94⅛
2,000	do...........	79¾	50	Mich. Cen. R......	37⅝
5,000	do.........s30	79⅛	225	Panama Railroad..	127⅛
10,000	do.........s60	79⅝	50	do...........	127¼
2,000	E.R.R.4th m. bs..	50	200	do.........s30.	127¼
3,000	E.R.R.Cvt.bs '71	27	50	do.........b60.	127⅛
3,000	Mich.Cen.R.R. 8 p. c. 1st m S. F. C. Bs..	90	100	do.........b60.	127¾
6,000	Ill. Freeland Bs.	96	135	Ill. Cen. R......b30	58½
1,000	Gal.&Chic.1st m.	93¼	100	do.........b30	58⅜
20	Mechanics' Bank..	113	50	do...........	58
10	Bank of Commerce	95¾	513	do...........	58
50	Clev.&Pitts.R.R...	7	250	do...........	58⅛
5	Continental Bank..	98	500	do.........b15	58½
10	do...........	97½	25	do.........s10	58
15	Del.& H. Canal Co.	98	350	Gal. & Chi. R.....	63¼
50	do.........s60	91½	100	Clev. & Tol. R..s10	20⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pref.s60	15⅛	200	do...........	20⅞
100	do...........	15¾	400	do...........	20⅞
60	Pacific Mail St. Co.	75¾	500	do.........b60	20⅝
20	do.........b30	76	100	do.........b30	20⅝
270	N. Y. Central R..	74¼	60	Chi. & R. I. R'd....	62¾
300	do.........b30	74⅜	100	do.........b15	63
50	do.........b60	74⅝	150	do.........s60	62⅝
100	do.........b15	74⅜	100	do.........s60	62⅝
50	do.........b10	74⅜	200	do.........b60	63¼
			200	do.........b17	63

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1874....	100¼	175	New-York Cen. R..	73¾
10,000	U. S 5s, 1865.....	99⅝	100	do.........b10	73¾
6,000	Brook'n C. W. L.	89	750	do...........	73⅝
2,000	Erie R.C. Bs., '71	27	50	do.........s60	73⅝
1,000	Erie R 2d M. Bs.	91⅛	27	Panama Railroad..	127
2,000	E. R. 3d M. B., '83	78⅛	100	Reading R......b30	41¼
5,000	Illinois C. R. Bs.	86⅝	750	do...........	41
1,000	Har. R. 2d M. Bs.	83⅜	100	do.........s60	41
1,000	Har. R. 3d M. Bs.	81⅛	100	do.........s10	41
50	Pacific Mail S. Co..	75⅝	200	do.........b60	41⅛
150	do...........	75¼	100	do.........b10	41¼
5	Metropolitan Bank.	108	50	Michigan Cen. R...	37⅝
5	Continental Bank.	97¼	235	Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.	16⅝
100	Cumberland C.Pre.	15⅝	150	Gal. & Chic. R......	63
200	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	62⅝	50	do.........b10	63
300	do.........b60	63¼			

Monday, Jan. 9—P. M.

The commerce of the port of New-York for the calendar year 1859 is now made complete by the Custom-house returns rendered late this afternoon, and we present the whole in one view according to our usual custom. Reversing our comment at the close of 1858, we must state that the most notable feature in the Import return, is the very large *increase* in the gross entries of Merchandise for the year just closed, which increase amounts to $91,746,000, while the *decrease* in 1858 over 1857 was $67,128,000. Connected with the previous year were the important facts, first, that the decrease occurred mainly from Jan. 1 to June 30, before the trade recovered from the paralysis of the crisis in the Fall of '57; and secondly, that the difference in the goods bonded made the actual consumption of 1858 within $24,400,000 of the year 1857. On the present return the case is in a good degree reversed; the increase occurring mainly by comparison with the early half of 1858, while the difference in the operation of Bonding and Withdrawing from Bond, makes the consumption of 1859 $10,018,000 less than the gross entries or importation of the year. The comparison of Foreign Merchandise actually marketed at New-York for four years past is as follows:

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	Jan. 1 to 30.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	Total.
1859..........	$116,825,000	$115,506,000	$232,331,000
1858..........	65,939,000	96,529,000	162,468,000
1857..........	101,379,000	85,477,000	186,856,000
1856..........	102,308,000	97,809,000	200,117,000

Assuming that 1857 and 1858 were both exceptional years for fair comparison, the trade of the first being paralyzed after August, and that of the last assuming no regular tone until July, we find that the sum total of Foreign Goods marketed at New-York in 1859 over 1856, is $32,214,000, equal to an increase of *sixteen per cent.* The Importations at New-York in 1856 bore the relation to the total Import of the United States that year of 62 ₩ cent. And in 1859, by the increased centralization of business at this point, they bore the relation of 65 ₩ cent. The natural increase of the population of the country supplied with Foreign Goods for four years is reckoned at *twelve per cent.*, exclusive of Foreign immigration. The features of the Export list of 1859 are, first, a general increase on all the items, and secondly, a very large increase on the export of Bullion, the comparison being $69,715,000 to $26,001,000 in 1858, and $40,360,000 in 1857.

Before proceeding with our General Summary for the year, we present the Custom-house figures of the trade for the month of December, complete. The Import entries, exclusive of Specie, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct....	$13,043,310
Dutiable Goods, Warehoused..............	3,534,910
Free Goods................................	2,145,534
Total entries, Dec. 1859...............	$18,723,754
Same in Dec. 1858........................	13,281,492
Increase this season.....................	$5,442,262

The amount of Goods, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Warehouse, is $1,840,754, or less by $1,694,156 than was entered in Bond during the month. The entries of Foreign Gold and Silver, for December, is $184,634.

The Exports of the month of December were:

In Domestic Produce........................		$6,382,172
Foreign Goods reëxported..................		723,099
Gold and Silver.............................		2,062,129
Total Clearances, December, 1859......		$9,167,400
Against December, 1858:		
In Produce.........................	$3,700,068	
Foreign Goods......................	672,047	
Specie..............................	1,898,208—	6,270,323
Increase this season......................		$2,879,077

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January..................	19,377,000		7,796,000
February.................	18,756,000		8,969,000
March....................	20,739,000		11,453,000
April....................	22,153,000		10,644,000
May......................	23,430,000		11,130,000
June.....................	23,584,000		10,014,000
July.....................	27,111,000		18,469,000
August...................	24,301,000		19,556,000
September................	16,459,000		15,335,000
October..................	12,987,000		13,454,000
November.................	14,728,000		10,501,000
December.................	18,724,000		13,282,000
Tot. Foreign Goods..	$242,349,000		$150,603,000
Foreign Specie.....	2,816,000		2,264,000
Total....	$245,165,000		$152,867,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January..................	$3,762,000		$4,208,000
February.................	3,284,000		3,710,000
March....................	5,378,000		4,503,000
April....................	5,951,000		5,513,000
May......................	5,180,000		4,263,000
June.....................	4,880,000		6,383,000
July.....................	4,938,000		4,772,000
August...................	5,151,000		4,660,000
September................	4,947,000		3,522,000
October..................	4,753,000		5,233,000
November.................	5,323,000		3,482,000
December.................	6,382,000		3,700,000
Total..............	$59,929,000		$53,949,000
Foreign reëxported..	8,051,000		5,688,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs.	1858.
January..................	$2,306,000		$4,746,000
February.................	2,371,000		3,747,000
March....................	3,343,000		836,000
April....................	6,259,000		646,000
May......................	11,121,000		1,791,000
June.....................	7,497,000		594,000
July.....................	10,051,000		2,801,000
August...................	6,410,000		2,202,000
September................	8,268,000		3,240,000
October..................	5,344,000		3,028,000
November.................	4,383,000		472,000
December.................	2,062,000		1,898,000
Total.............	$69,715,000		$26,001,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK—RECAPITULATED.

	1859.	1858.
Domestic Produce.........	$59,929,000	$53,949,000
Foreign Reëxported.......	8,051,000	5,688,000
Specie...................	69,715,000	26,001,000
Total..........	$137,695,000	$85,638,000
Increase of all Exports.........		$52,057,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January..................	$3,478,471		$1,641,474
February.................	3,328,688		2,063,784
March....................	3,164,011		2,213,452
April....................	3,212,060		1,736,510
May......................	3,014,520		1,748,227
June.....................	3,314,429		1,685,663
July.....................	4,851,246		3,387,305
August...................	4,243,010		3,545,118
September................	2,908,509		2,672,935
October..................	2,318,750		2,054,834
November.................	2,157,154		1,706,529
December.................	2,849,388		2,020,895
Total.............	$38,834,242		$26,476,731

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859. From Jan. 1.		1858. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 12.......	$1,384,664	Jan. 13......	$1,607,440
Jan. 28.......	1,210,713	Jan. 27......	1,555,279
Feb. 12.......	1,319,924	Feb. 13......	1,348,507
Feb. 27.......	1,287,967	Feb. 27......	1,640,429
March 13.....	920,177	March 16.....	1,279,134
March 29.....	1,032,314	March 26.....	1,403,940
April 13......	1,404,029	April 13......	1,352,912
April 25......	1,723,352	April 27......	1,486,565
May 14........	1,483,426	May 13........	1,615,551
May 26........	1,938,699	May 29........	1,575,991
June 13.......	1,529,595	June 12.......	1,446,175
June 26.......	2,041,237	June 27.......	1,799,502
July 12.......	1,741,879	July 14.......	1,401,713
July 27.......	2,145,000	July 27.......	1,603,817
Aug. 11.......	1,863,691	Aug. 12.......	1,527,286
Aug. 27.......	2,126,333	Aug. 27.......	1,434,674
Sept. 12......	2,046,002	Sept. 11......	1,696,639
Sept. 26......	2,043,363	Sept. 28......	1,570,000
Oct. 17.......	1,883,670	Oct. 15.......	1,322,005
Oct. 25.......	1,871,550	Oct. 28.......	1,472,979
Nov. 10.......	1,568,107	Nov. 12.......	1,672,676
Nov. 28.......	1,721,343	Nov. 28.......	1,816,532
Dec. 12.......	1,865,429	Dec. 13.......	1,643,208
Dec. 24.......	1,408,234	Dec. 30.......	1,494 379
Total, 1859...	$39,560,698	Total, 1858...	$36,766,820

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1860 present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 31:

Decrease in Loans..................................	$918,383
Decrease in Specie.................................	1,765,486
Increase in Circulation............................	152,086
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits................	3,474,629

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 8, 1859.	Jan. 7, 1860.	Dec. 31, 1859
Capital..............	$67,734,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans................	128,538,643	124,597,663	125,516,046
Specie...............	28,299,818	17,863,734	19,629,220
Circulation..........	7,930,292	8,539,063	8,386,977
Gross Deposits.....	113,800,882	102,030,679	100,837,399
Exchanged...........	20,974,260	27,221,824	22,553,915
Undrawn.............	92,826,622	74,808,855	78,283,484
In Sub-Treasury...	4,202,151	7,736,965	7,124,181

The Specie line on the present Bank return is much less than anticipated in our weekly review of the week's movement, and the falling off is even larger than other parties, who made a liberal allowance for remittances by express and coast steamers to the South, had estimated. The present average is on five days' business, owing to Monday last being observed as a holiday. The Dividend payments have probably withdrawn, temporarily, a considerable amount, in the aggregate, in Coin, in small sums. The Sub-Treasury gained but $612,000, and no large shipment South by any one opportunity, was reported, though we hear that the express has taken moderate sums every day to Montgomery, Memphis, &c. Fortunately the California steamer arrived early this morning, with $1,788,000, which will keep the Bank line steadier until the Sub-Treasury disburses on the Post-office scrip after the organization of Congress. The chances of the withdrawal of Mr. Sherman as the Republican nominee for Speaker, and an early organization by the election of some other candidate, are said to be probable this afternoon. The line of Loans and Discounts, as anticipated, shows a contraction of nearly a million of dollars, and the average no doubt a falling one. The Deposits, of course, decline heavily to correspond with the withdrawal of Specie and the calling in of Loans.

In Money affairs to-day, the rate and supply to the Stock Brokers are much the same as at the close of last week, while the terms on mercantile paper are rather dearer, though prime lists of long dates are not pressed on the market outside of Bank. We hear of transactions in 60-day first-class acceptances at 7 ₩ cent., and in lists of paper averaging 4 months at from 8 to 10 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchange market is less freely supplied with cheap transient bills, owing to the repeated failures of the Southern mails, and rates on London early in the day promised some improvement. But the demand for the Boston steamer thus far is quite moderate, and the standard drawers are ready to supply it at 109 ₩ cent., and other good names are offered from 108½@108¾ ₩ cent. Should the six or seven overdue Southern mails come in to-night, the chances are that a further decline will be established before the close of the Boston mail to-morrow afternoon. The look of the Exchange market, altogether, for some weeks to come, is such that the Bullion Brokers declined to bid freely for the California Gold bars received this morning, and most of the shipment goes into the Assay Office, to be returned in Coin; the first considerable operation of the kind for many months past. The suspension of payments by Mr. Rufus K. Story, long in the Wholesale Grocery trade, was announced to-day. There are conflicting rumors as to the extent and probable result of his embarrassment. His liabilities are stated to approach half a million dollars, but whether on sufficient authority, or on surmise based upon his good credit at Bank and long established and extensive business, we are not able to say. His losses, dating partly from the crisis of 1857, are attributed to speculative operations in Sugars and Spices, in connection with correspondents at the East, where part of his liabilities now fall. The transactions at the Sub-Treasury to-day were not heavy: $103,000 received for Customs, $69,000 from other sources; disbursements, (including $33,000 on California drafts,) $195,000; balance this afternoon, $7,714,162. Mr. Joseph Kernochan, the President of the Fulton Bank, has retired from office, after a long service in the Bank, and gives place to Mr. Thomas Monahan, the late Vice President.

The Stock Market showed a fair degree of steadiness in demand and prices at the early Board, but was lower on most of the Railway Shares after the Bank returns in the afternoon. In State Stocks some heavy sales of Missouris were made in the morning on seller's option, at 79½@⅝ ₩ cent., and the cash price closed 79⅝@¾ at the Second Board. Other descriptions were inactive. In Railway Bonds there was a demand for the common or unsecured Eries, on English orders, the accounts from London by the *Arabia* being to the effect that increased interest is being taken in the Plan of Reorganization. The subscriptions, through a single firm in the American business in that City, are reported at $1,700,000, embracing all descriptions of Bonds below the First Mortgage, and about $450,000 in Shares. The Illinois Company also receive accounts by this mail of further payments in full of $40 each on their Scrip Shares, the amount reaching $850,000. The Scrip, with $60 paid, are quoted at 37@39 discount. The Bonds of the Company firmer. The early sales of New-York Central to-day were at 74¼, cash, from which they receded in the afternoon to 73⅝@¾, at which quotation the market left off. The final difference on the Western Shares, from Saturday's closing, is very slight: Rock Island, 62⅝; Galena, 62⅞ ₩ cent. Reading, on the other hand, was weak through the day, after the first call. Sales at 41@41¼, and again at 41 ₩ cent. Panama and Pacific Mail were ¼@½ ₩ cent. weaker. Erie Shares steady and Hudson River firm. The general market left off dull.

The market accounts from California, by the *Atlantic* to-day, are of varied character, the general tone being quoted dull by the San Francisco *Market Review*. Financially, we have advice that the Branch Mint had been closed, for the month of December, against new deposits of Bullion The *Review* says:

> For the steamer of Tuesday, the present indications are that there will be a brisk demand for money, as the receipts from the interior, in liquidation of indebtedness to the city trade, continue quite unsatisfactory. Money in the hands of capitalists is quite abundant, however, and on satisfactory collateral is readily obtainable at two ₩ cent. But it may occur, on the ensuing steamer day, as it did on the last, that merchandise security may not prove so abundant as to afford the means to all needing accommodations of obtaining loans, and in that case we shall, doubtless, hear of some stringency, as always occurs when paper only is offering. Outside parties are not offering much money for short investment, owing to the near approach of the close of the year. Gold Bars are quite scarce. At the moment of writing they are quotable at 889 par, but it is anticipated that they will go higher—probably to 900, before the close of Monday. Dust is coming in sparingly, even for the season. The United States Branch Mint ceased receiving deposits on the 9th inst., and will probably remain closed, for the annual settlement, till Jan. 3. The coining department has continued in operation, to finish the coinage of previous deposits, but has about effected this object, or will have done so in a day or two. Under peculiar circumstances, coal of all descriptions has materially improved, and one or two transactions have been effected at the advance, but the movement is attributable to temporary causes that can scarcely be relied upon to sustain present figures. Coffee has continued to rule high, though closing somewhat easier for buyers. Candles have gained a little since last steamer, purchasers for regular consumption being obliged to take from lots in store in default of any fresh receipts, but there has not been enough trade doing to make a change of any marked importance. Molasses and Syrups have been well maintained with no increase of supply. Raw Sugars have evinced more firmness, and at at one time there was a disposition to invest in No. 1 China, but such feeling is not now apparent, and the views of holders limit purchases by trade. Brandies in Bond have been held above buyers' views. Other Foreign Spirits were dull throughout, and Domestic have shown little animation.
>
> In referring to these articles, we have reported all that can be said favorably of the market, while other goods have been either only nominally maintained, or moved in small quantities at a decline. Provisions especially have exhibited a marked weakness, with scarcely any demand whatever, and several attempts to close consignments, under instructions, have been met by such offers as to require us to still further reduce our figures.

The following circular has been issued by the Reading Company in regard to their 6 ₩ cent. Loan, falling due in July next:

Office Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,
Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1859.

These bonds are secured by the first mortgages on the road, amounting in the aggregate to $3,308,400. The net revenue for the last fiscal year was six times the amount of the annual interest on these bonds. The managers propose to extend them for a period of twenty years, the holders retaining the bonds and the security of the mortgages in the precise condition in which they are now held. Fresh sheets of coupons for the interest, payable half-yearly, will be issued. A bonus of 10 ₩ cent. will be given to the holders, in consideration of their assenting to the extension. This bonus will be paid in cash to the bearers of the bonds, on their signing a receipt and presenting their respective bonds at the office of the Company, or to its agents, for indorsement.

Forms of receipt and indorsement will be furnished on application. By order of the Board of Managers.
W. H. McILHENNY, Secretary.

The Williamsburgh City Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₩ cent.

The following is the *Atlantic's* treasure list:

Order..................	$2,800	Scholle & Bro.......	$34,000
Butcher & Bro........	5,000	J. Einstein & Bro....	14,200
Thos. G. Hand & Co..	2,000	Jas. Patrick & Co....	83,000
C. B. Grant & Co.....	960	Eugene Kelly & Co..	67,000
S. G. Reed & Co......	2,963	Glidden & Williams.	24,000
H. Cohn & Co........	20,560	Conroy & O'Connor..	10,000
Order..................	1,300	R. Meader & O. Adams.	12,500
Eppinger & Co.......	5,500	Eugene Kelly & Co..	16 800
R Unger & Co........	6,500	J. G. Parker & Son..	4 500
A. E. Tilson...........	2 200	Amer. Ex. Bank	15,000
J. Goldsmith & Co....	5,300	A S Rosenbaum & Co	13,000
Barnes & Park.......	4 000	Rob'ts, Morrison & Co.	20,000
J. B. Weir............	14,026	P. Naylor..............	8,000
J. H. Coghill..........	16,800	Jennings & Brewster	12,000
J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	66,223	Amer. Ex. Bank......	80,000
Order..................	17,000	Aug. Belmont & Co..	144,000
T. Nickerson & Co....	7,063	Rich. Patrick.........	42,400
Turner Bros..........	2,000	Leon Hoffman & Co.	50,000
A. Rich & Br.........	9,000	Ballin & Sander......	20,500
W. Seligman & Co....	57,000	Dunc'n, Sherman & Co	75,539
Taaffe McCahill & Co.	54,200	Bush & Comstock....	1,489
J. B. Newton & Co....	15,298	J. W. Crosby.........	21,500
F. Curtis & Co........	3,400	Harbeck & Co........	4,000
Lehham & Co.........	72,180	Alpheus Hardy & Co.	4 000
Kerby Byrne & Co....	7,500	Metropolitan Bank...	48,192
Ross, Falconer & Co..	8 405	Amer. Ex. Bank......	51 000
Wm. Meyer...........	3,857	Chas. A. Townsend..	19,657
Treadwell & Co.......	20,000	Chas. A. Townsend..	22,164
Order..................	3,000	Metropolitan Bank...	20,000
Order..................	3,800	Wm. Hoge & Co......	36,000
Jac Hecht, Bros. & Co	11,685	Amer. Ex. Bank......	10,000
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	35 000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	152,000
DeWitt, Kittle & Co..	25,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	22,000
J. Heller & Bro.......	15,117	Neustadter Bros......	29,400
D. Hamburger........	6,500	Freeman & Co........	21,760
W. Heller & Co.......	18,000	Freeman & Co........	4,472
Total...................			$1,788,666

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	Jan. 7.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Dec. 31.
Bk. of New-York.	4,459,424	4,453,254	657,578	665,719
Manhattan Co....	4,017,367	4,754,482	514,419	744,693
Merchants' Bank.	5,006,530	5,375,401	1,067,987	1,195,385
Mechanics' Bank.	3,758,682	3,783,686	525,186	618,051
Union Bank......	2,646,702	2,813,271	354,696	427,949
Bk. of America...	6,091,132	5,791,101	1,040,107	1,408,956
Phenix Bank.....	2,970,270	3,075,820	480,179	375,574
City Bank........	2,222,194	2,196,872	240,056	309,940
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,401 437	1,401,225	94,459	118,860
Fulton Bank.....	1,407,136	1,408,566	245,673	215,655
Chemical Bank...	1,832,360	1,897,429	559,636	480,379
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,139,721	2,098,664	213,041	251,168
National Bank...	2,026,304	1,975,184	229,027	192,113
Butc.& Drov. Bk..	1,614,219	1,629,472	222,697	230,626
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	778,475	785 890	145,830	143,458
Greenwich Bank..	699,674	696,685	106,773	57,320
Leather Man. Bk.	1,701,165	1,861,109	272,231	288,832
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,207,548	1,184,747	204 641	218,582
Bk. St. New-York.	3,928 144	3,975,814	845,251	986,255
Am. Exchange Bk	7,481,005	7,666,903	1,077,294	1,257,121
Bk. of Commerce.	12,724,826	12,935,169	1,468,131	1,493,253
Broadway Bank..	3,619 326	2,622,754	327 337	321,359
Ocean Bank......	1,711,551	1,670,228	323,249	242,890
Mercantile Bank.	2,547,252	2,438,723	317,551	416,584
Pacific Bank.....	991,632	954,664	161,450	173 059
Bank of Republic.	3,999,370	3,850,951	807,088	726,382
Chatham Bank....	673,575	731 951	81 617	88,023
People's Bank....	660,571	665,288	155,239	113,940
Bank of N. Am...	1,604,625	1,590,739	121,199	236,642
Hanover Bank....	1,472,419	1,452,850	107 765	174,920
Irving Bank......	832,561	804,587	79,897	109,802
Metropolitan Bk.	6,691,316	6,317,506	801,566	972,562
Citizens' Bank...	683,394	662,255	126,624	123,324
Nassau Bank.....	1,645,149	1,623,680	151,160	233,603
Market Bank.....	1,566,964	1,548,936	198,984	197,571
St. Nicholas Bk..	1,021,858	1,046,305	108 914	139,997
Shoe & Leath Bk.	5,397 660	5,618,553	1,022 849	1,076,963
Corn Exch. Bank	1,574,892	1,607 653	197,521	165,971
Continental Bank	3,458,877	3,499,022	310,079	386,281
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,226,104	1,232,257	153,311	139,626
Oriental Bank....	551 015	528 883	88,276	91,542
Marine Bank.....	958 514	966,518	94,520	135,640
Atlantic Bank....	556,602	568,019	36,847	66,308
Imp.& Trad's Bk..	2,490,541	555,809	237,939	252,485
Park Bank.......	4,415,986	4,530,428	662,195	712,267
Artisans' Bank...	1,075,823	1,014,586	139,215	169,392
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	653,364	653,097	56,009	54,162
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	450,808	448,867	43 224	42,515
N. Y. Exch. Bank	347,484	334,279	22,742	21,107
Bull's Head Bank	418.877	419,415	46 381	54,470
N. Y. County Bk.	379 323	382,184	62 802	43,309
Grocers' Bank....	523,780	516 556	55,540	63,048
East River Bank.	299,532	309,630	29,712	28,445
North River Bank	460,336	452,953	51,165	75 502
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	408,879	384,290	52,215	49 631
Total.........	124,597,663	125,516,046	17,863,734	19,629,220
	Decrease......	$918,383	Decrease....	$1,765,486

Banks.	Circulation.		Deposits—Net.	
	Jan. 7.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Dec. 31.
Bk. of New-York.	425,584	408,809	2,556,114	2,563,236
Manhattan Co....	303 575	287,411	2,727,362	3,453,340
Merchants' Bank.	151,761	247,681	3,051,737	3,453,680
Mechanics' Bank.	332,997	310,664	2,423,854	2,572,262
Union Bank......	213 767	214,114	1,925,199	2,082,052
Bk. of America..	142,591	137,097	4,026,671	4,222,951
Phenix Bank.....	143 540	136,155	1,766,362	1,739,577
City Bank........	......	......	1,387 336	1,435,993
Tradesmen's Bk..	273,765	309,794	612,795	612,777
Fulton Bank.....	159,085	161,064	1,060,237	1,038 930
Chemical Bank...	327,648	303,231	1,744 561	1,710,728
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128,586	126,061	1,078,915	1,064,866
National Bank...	156,606	137,842	818.911	747,904
Butc.& Drov. Bk..	211,660	203,931	1,042,346	1,087,308
Mech. & Trad Bk.	118,587	118,634	654,634	680,730
Greenwich Bank.	147,318	138,356	490 015	485.249
Leather Man. Bk.	261,154	237,722	950,882	1,033,866
Seventh Ward Bk.	225,737	215,998	592,354	615,707
Bk. St. New-York	245.530	237,461	2,518,657	2,666,524
Am. Exchange Bk.	205,986	189,958	4,491,040	4,842,261
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,899,903	5,295,107
Broadway Bank..	262 623	257,104	1,855,977	1,844,348
Ocean Bank......	125,998	126,339	1,101,826	1,007,020
Mercantile Bank.	33,464	32,886	1,686 577	1,799,945
Pacific Bank.....	124,026	119,789	754,692	731,335
Bk. of Republic..	216,318	196,577	2,974,497	2,817,857
Chatham Bank....	126,260	126,609	377,983	395,858
People's Bank....	108,517	111,884	505 303	467,807
Bank of N. Am...	83,720	76,094	741,756	814,535
Hanover Bank....	101,600	101,089	631,527	684,150
Irving Bank......	125,033	126,774	516 256	540,187
Metropolitan Bk.	240,219	247 573	2,999,847	3,201,703
Citizens' Bank...	158,391	160,307	479,143	498,628
Nassau Bank.....	176,498	120,499	802,787	919,704
Market Bank.....	211,223	206,023	857,915	858,934
St. Nicholas Bank	92,336	92,277	509,087	565,181
Shoe & Leath Bk.	83,854	85,900	5,197 466	5,178,039
Corn Exch. Bank	111,889	102,108	656,630	718,768
Continental Bank	182,931	172,086	1,810,981	1,860,494
Bk. of Comm'lth	234,969	224,560	864,970	942,543
Oriental Bank....	102,781	102,389	376,543	360,659
Marine Bank.....	127 366	125,609	469 893	518,573
Atlantic Bank....	79,301	78,972	215,775	260,719
Imp.& Trad's Bk..	189,626	189,089	1,362,588	1,294,578
Park Bank.......	188 283	179,355	2.959 067	3,256,369
Artisans' Bank...	94 399	88,732	613,127	624.408
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	109,345	107.018	224 097	240,167
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	160,103	150,129	199.434	221,303
N. Y. Exch. Bk..	116.067	115,834	321,484	313,109
Bull's Head Bank	101,976	101,253	385.804	391,643
N. Y. County Bk.	87,868	87,630	296,776	277,398
Grocers' Bank....	54 644	53,456	373,119	367,130
East River Bank.	87,163	86,990	212 118	221.178
North River Bank	79.020	79,445	100 502	447,195
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	33,700	30,600	235,483	233,911
Total.........	8,539,063	8,386,977	74,808,855	78,283,484
	Increase......	$152,086	Decrease....	$3,474,629

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ NEW YORK SIX PERCENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 9, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 6,926 bbls. Flour, 400 bushels Wheat. 7.396 bushels Corn, 374 bushels Rye, 225 bushels Barley, 3,051 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 1,203 pkgs. Provisions, 632 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request and are firm at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots of Rio at 11¾c.@12½c., and 200 bags stained St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet and unsettled to-day. Only 400 bales have been disposed of, at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, partly on speculation, and prices of desirable lots have been maintained. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 11,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 35@$5 50; inferior to very choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 20@$5 30, extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 20; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands at $5 65@$5 80, ₩ bbl.

Unsound Flour..........................	$4 70	@$5 00
Superfine State............................	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra State..................................	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western........................	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin............................	5 35	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio.........................	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands.................	5 85	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee..............................	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee..............................	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri......	5 50	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee.........	5 65	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at steady rates. Sales, to-day, 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is selling, in lots, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 80 ₩ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 70 for Jersey, $4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

DYEWOODS—Further sales of 300 tons Laguna Logwood have been effected, at $22 ₩ ton.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been reported of only small lots, including fair White Western, at $1 45; White Southern, at $1 42½, and good Red Southern, at $1 30 ₩ bushel. Corn is inactive. Holders ask full rates, while buyers claim some reductions. We have heard of sales of only 27,500 bushels, at 93c. for old White Southern, and 86c.@88c. for small lots of new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 91c.@92c., and is generally held at 93c.@95c. ₩ bushel. 6,000 bushels, in store, have been represented as having been sold at 92c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in limited request, at former rates; sales have been made of 4,000 bushels, including State, at 76c.@78c. ₩ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canada, at 45½c.@46½c.; Western, at 45c.@46c.; State, at 45½c.@46½c.; old do., at 44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 42c.@44c.; Southern, at 40c.@42½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River, at unaltered prices.

HOPS—Have been in limited request to-day, yet quotations have not varied.

METALS—The demand for the principal kinds has been moderate at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Only small lots of new crop New-Orleans have been disposed of, privately, at 52c.@53c. ₩ gallon. Sales by auction 40 bbls. old crop do. at 35½c.@39½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—North County Crude Turpentine has been in good demand at $3 43¾, but it has been generally held at $3 50 ₩ 280 lbs. No important sales have been reported. A livelier inquiry has been experienced for Spirits Turpentine, the sales of which reach 900 bbls., in lots, at 44c.@44½c. for straight lots, and 45c. for lots in prime shipping order, New-York bbls., ₩ gallon. Tar has been quiet, yet steady. Resin has been in more request, including common, to arrive, at $1 60, and from yard at $1 65, ₩ 310 lbs., delivered. At these rates 2,400 bbls. have been sold.

OILS—Linseed has been inquired for, mainly at 57c.@58c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds have been in limited request, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at $16 37@$16 50, closing at $16 37 for old Mess here; $17 50 for (1,000 bbls.) New Mess, deliverable between the 15th of February and the 1st of April; and $11 75@$11 87 for old prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at from 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former rates. Sales 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request, at uniform prices; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$18 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 450 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales of 250 boxes Castile have been reported on terms not ascertained.

SPICES—Small sales of Pepper have been made to-day, at 8½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day, sales having been made of 1,600 hhds., nearly, if not quite, all Cuba, part at 7½c.; 156 boxes Havana, at 6⅝c.@8c.; and 4,444 bags Manilla on terms not reliably reported.

TALLOW—Sales were made of 9,090 lbs. Prime on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls, in lots, at 25½c.@26½c., mainly at 26½c. ₩ gallon, the market closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 800 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; 1,000 Hides on private terms; 100 boxes Bacon, at 20s.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; and 300 boxes Cheese, at 27s. 6d. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. For Antwerp, 300 bbls. Ashes, at 32s. 6d.; 1,500 bags Coffee, at ⅜c. ₩ lb.; and 100 tcs. Rice, at 40s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 9, 1860.

Cattle—The market is somewhat more favorable for drovers. As compared with last week there are nearly 400 head less in the yards, and, in view of this fact, the drovers feel justified in advancing their views. About the usual number of buyers are here from New-York and from Brighton, and they are disposed to buy more liberally than for the past few weeks, provided they can get the cattle at last week's prices. They are not disposed to give more, and hence the market opens quite dull, so far as sales are concerned. Holders will remain here till the last moment rather than let the stock go at last week's rates, (which were extremely low,) and many of them will prefer to take the chances in New-York next Wednesday. The average quality continues good, and we noticed in the yards two or three droves that rank almost as "premium." We make no alterations in our quotations, except on the better grades, which we advance a trifle—to asking rates, rather than figures obtained, though we think that before the close a few lots will be sold at the outside prices:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium..................	5¼@5⅝	5⅛@5⅜
Extra......................	4½@5⅛	4½@5
First quality.............	3¾@4¼	3¾@4¼
Second quality..........	3¼@3⅝	3⅛@3⅝
Third quality............	2⅜@3	2⅜@3
Inferior quality.........	2 @2¼	2 @2¼

On one or two lots 5⅝c. was offered and 5¾c. asked.

Receipts—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating seventeen cattle to the car.

	This week.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Cattle..............	1,734	2,108	1,632
Sheep..............	4,110	3,167	8,091
Hogs...............	263	1,520	438
	Av. w'kly rec't last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle..............	2,542	3,842	3,648
Sheep..............	4,112	7,277	13,137
Hogs...............	715	1,783	888

To the number of cattle indicated above must be added some 165 head that were held over, giving a total on sale of 1,800. Last week the whole number (including those held over) was 2.306.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts comparatively light, and demand good. As compared with last week's prices, are fully 2s. ₩ head better. The weather at present writing, however, is not favorable for slaughtering.

Hogs—Receipts on this side light, and but little doing. One lot of "stock" averaging about 115 lbs. sold for 4⅝c. Fat are held at 5⅜c.@5⅝c., and 5⅜c.@5⅝c. offered. On Saturday a lot, averaging 248 lbs. sold for 5⅜c.

Dressed Hogs—The receipts during the past five days have been fair, averaging nearly 1,000 per day, and the weather being favorable, business has been pretty active, at something of a decline from last week's rates. Saturday morning the weather moderated considerably, and in anticipation of a thaw, packers came forward and nearly closed the market.

For the five days commencing last Tuesday morning, the receipts at the Central Railroad dépôt were as follows:

Tuesday..............	487	Friday...............	1,780
Wednesday.........	1,255	Saturday............	534
Thursday............	813		
Total................			4,869

LAW REPORTS.

Certiorari—Sending Cause to Oyer and Terminer.

The People vs. *George Bowne.*—This was a certiorari to bring up the papers in the case from the Court of Sessions for review by Justice Leonard, of Chambers of the Supreme Court. The object of the proceeding was to have the case sent to the Oyer and Terminer for new trial, the first trial having been at the Sessions. The prisoner was convicted upon the charge of uttering a forged draft, but was never sentenced. He was remanded to the Tombs, where he has lain ever since. Upon the first trial a bill of exceptions was made, upon which the case was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and upon reading the papers, that Court reversed the judgment of the Court of Sessions, rendering a verbal opinion, and sent the case back for new trial. As the General Term delivered no written opinion in the case, the counsel for the prisoner became afraid that Judge Russell, of the Sessions, would take no notice of the points of law passed upon, but again adhere to his former rulings, and, by so doing, cause the second trial to result the same as the first. Hence this motion.

The motion was opposed on the part of the State, upon the ground that it seemed to presuppose the wilfulness or inefficiency of the officers of the Court of Sessions, and to assume that that Court would take no notice of the rulings of the Supreme Court.

In his remarks, counsel for the prisoner stated that the General Sessions had to take the calendar as it was made up in the District Attorney's office, and that this case had been delayed and put off when it should have had a speedy trial. The Assistant District Attorney said that such remarks were a reflection upon the Court of Sessions; and that the motion appeared to be based upon a presumption of bad faith upon the part of the officers of the Court.

Motion denied.

John H. Anthon for prisoner, and to motion; John Sedgwick, for State, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Swain* vs. *Hodges.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Cassard vs. *Hinman.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Calendar—Tuesday, Jan. 10.

United States District Court.—Nos. 48, 15, 28, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Superior Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 54, 56, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 71, 72, 75, 76, 34, 8, 9, 17, 18, 21, 1.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Part I.—Nos. 2309, 145, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 225, 229, 231, 233, 335, 237, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 253, 255. *Part II.*—Nos. (1042 old Calendar) 106, 110, 114, 116, 118, 122, 130, 132, 134, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 152, 154, 158, 160.

Superior Court—*Part I*—Nos. (240, 250.) 263, 275, 281, (283, 284,) 285, 289, 290, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 305, 307, 315, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, (333, 334.) *Part II*—Nos. 246, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 264, 266, 268, 270, 276, 278, 280, 282, 290, 294, 296, 298, 300, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 320, 324.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 132, 134, 60, 86, 252, 275, 277, 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 287, 5, 127. *Part II.*—Nos. 250 to 274, 246.

A Chapter of Personal History.

MR. H. R. HELPER'S EARLY LIFE.

Southern members of Congress have made very severe aspersions upon the personal character of Mr. H. R. Helper, based upon alleged misconduct during the early part of his previous career, while he was a resident of North Carolina.

In reply to these attacks, Mr. H. has published a letter, of which the following is the material portion:

In February, 1847, when about seventeen years of age, I entered upon a three years' clerkship in the store of Michael Brown, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina, during which time, unduly influenced by an improper suggestion from one of my occasional companions, (the son of a large and influential slaveholder, who resided, and still resides, in an adjoining county,) I misused, without the knowledge of any human being except myself, precisely three hundred dollars of Mr. Brown's money—having kept a conscientiously accurate account of the same, fully intending to return it, or to be governed in regard to it in strict accordance with the principles and dictates of justice.

Having served out the full term of my clerkship—exactly three years to a day—I packed my trunks, in February 1850, and, entirely of my own election, came to New-York, leaving behind me property in Carolina, which would be due as soon as I should arrive at the age of twenty-one, my father having died when I had lived but nine months. In the fall of the same year, 1850, Mr. Brown came North to make purchases of merchandise, and, ascertaining that he was stopping at the Howard Hotel, on Broadway, I called to see him, with the express purpose of unburdening myself of the wrong which I had unwittingly committed, and which, up to that moment, so far as a man in this world is concerned, remained locked exclusively in my own breast.

Meeting Mr. Brown near the office of the hotel, I informed him that I desired a private interview with him in his own room, to which we both at once repaired, and there, drawing on the future for a moiety of the moderate manhood which I hoped to attain, amid a flood of tears which I could not restrain, and of which, in this connection, I do not hesitate to speak, I voluntarily revealed to him the whole matter, and, proffering him my note for the amount due, (afterward paid in full,) asked his advice or opinion as to whether I should make any additional restitution or atonement. With an air of utter astonishment, but yet with an apparent feeling of great kindness and cordiality, Mr. Brown took me by the hand, and soon allayed my agitation of mind, by expressions of perfect satisfaction with my overtures, and by assurances that, duly regarding the diverse phases of my conduct, not only had I suffered no loss whatever of his esteem and confidence, but that everything which I had thus so frankly and unconstrainedly revealed to him should ever remain inviolate between himself and me.

Time passed on, and all was well for the period of nearly seven years, Mr. Brown, meanwhile, with others, indorsing my notes in the bank at Salisbury, N. C., (which notes, by the way, now in my possession, were all duly paid, without any loss or trouble whatever to any one of my indorsers,) until soon after the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1856, when, deliberately, and to the entire satisfaction of everybody, settling up all my affairs, and bidding proper adieu to my friends in Carolina, I gradually came North; tarrying awhile—several months in all, gathering materials for my book—in Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and finally to New-York, where, in the latter part of June, 1857, I published, in opposition to Slavery, my *Impending Crisis of the South.* Within less than one week after a few copies of the work had been received in Salisbury, Mr. Brown, in a sudden fit of offence, absolving himself from the sacredness of a pledge or promise which it seems he had faithfully observed for almost seven years, divulged the whole affair, which was at once taken up by the so-called Democratic newspapers, and by them, with all the wicked misrepresentations and distortions that the evil spirit of Slavery could suggest, published and republished far and wide.

Were it necessary to say more in proof of the unabridged estimation in which I was held by Mr. Brown himself, up to the date of the publication of my "Impending Crisis of the South," besides referring to his indorsements of my notes in bank, and to numerous friendly letters received from him from time to time, I might mention the fact that, by his special and oft-repeated invitations, I was, from the period of my return from California, in 1854, to the close of the last term of my residence in Carolina, in 1856, in the habit of taking tea and spending the evenings at his house, more frequently than at any other neighbor's in Salisbury.

For the simple, absolute, unsophisticated truthfulness of all these statements there is, in all the world, but one person, except myself, to whom I can refer, and that person is, and has been ever since I knew him, a resident of Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina—my former friend, my present enemy, Michael Brown himself, to whom, and to the institution or system in behalf of which he thus saw fit to disregard his plighted faith, let all *due* honor be ascribed!

Only one word now in regard to my connection with the Presbyterian Church, concerning which my politically-offended fellow-Southrons have also grossly and most meanly misrepresented me. The facts are simply these: I did join the church, but not liking my connection therewith, I made formal application to the session thereof for permission to withdraw therefrom. Letters from the pastor and from one of the elders, now on file in my office, and which shall be published if necessary, show that my petition was refused on the ground that the Presbyterian book of discipline contained no clause making provision for releasing from membership any member who, merely of his own dissatisfaction and without offence, wished to dissolve his connection with the church. I still claimed the right and liberty to withdraw; they persistently denied such right and liberty on my part, and thus the war between us was kept up for at least twelve months. Finally, sufficiently out of patience, I told them in the plainest possible terms that they might do all in the premises precisely as they pleased, but that I should certainly no longer regard myself as a member of their church. For the positive truth of all this I refer again, not to my friends, but to my slaveholding enemies, Rev. A. Baker, Dr. J. J. Summerell, D. A. Davis, Michael Brown and J. J. Bruner, (pastor and elders,) all residents of Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina.

As for my name, it is Helper—simply and exactly as I write and speak it. Whoever writes or pronounces it otherwise, does so either in ignorance or in malice.

Every assertion and insinuation that has been made heretofore, or that may be made hereafter, no matter by what authority, nor by whom circulated, in any manner or degree conflicting with what I have said above, is founded in a spirit of sheer falsehood and malignity, and can never, in either this world or in the next, be substantiated or established. And with this unambiguous declaration of facts on my part, without further remark or explanation, I shall do now, and always hereafter, just as I did at first—calmly, quietly, await the verdict of the public.

Yours respectfully,
H. R. HELPER.

No. 43 Pine-street, New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writing from Vienna, says: "It is an acknowledged fact that the Marquis de Moustier, in his position of French ambassador at Berlin, essentially contributed to the fall of Sebastopol, on Sept. 8, 1855. Your readers will recollect that in the Autumn of that year one of the royal valets, in the palace of Sans Souci, was found to have been for some time in the habit of opening the dispatch boxes and taking out the contents. A year after that discovery, which created the greatest sensation in Germany and Europe in general, the faithless servant and another individual who had assisted him in purloining the valuable papers, were sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, on the charge of high treason. To the political world it was no secret, even at the time, that the dispatches in question had been stolen at the instigation of a diplomatist of high standing, and that the Marquis de Moustier had been in a position to transmit their contents to the Emperor Napoleon. Many of the documents were from the pen of Count Munster, the then military ambassador of Prussia at the Court of St. Petersburg; and the intelligence communicated in them with respect to the fortifications of Sebastopol, and the condition of the Russian defences in general, enabled the French commander to select for his point of attack one of the few sites from which the Crimean stronghold could be taken.

The *John Bull* newspaper says: "The dissensions which we described last week as existing in the Cabinet have been but very imperfectly terminated. To such an extent had they progressed at one time that in a few days the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. Cardwell, had actually given in their resignations. We believe it is even now doubtful how far Mr. Gladstone is to be considered a member of the Palmerston Cabinet. We believe that the only way in which the conflicting Ministers could be persuaded to adjourn their antagonisms was by determining on the production of no less than five different bills, each presenting its allotted portion of the great Reform measure. We presume that the object to be attained by thus splitting up the unfortunate Reform Bill is that some one or two of the component measures may be treated as open questions, and thus that Mr. Gladstone and his friends, if they and the Russell section cannot agree in the minimum qualification for a borough vote, may at least agree to differ on that point without making shipwreck of the other provisions of the plan, or compelling the administration to abandon office."

In the Supreme Court in Boston, on Saturday, Judge Hoar gave a decision in the divorce case of Amelia A. Cheney *vs.* Gustavus Cheney. The libel was for divorce from bed and board, on the ground of cruelty. The Court held that the specific charges of cruelty, consisting of rude and uncivil treatment to the wife, refusing to allow her to see her children, and lastly the publication of an article in the Boston *Herald*, which was the most atrocious thing complained of, were sufficient, if proved, upon which to grant a divorce. The Court held further, that the last act, if it stood alone, would have been sufficient ground for divorce; but the bad temper of the wife and her conduct in relation to her husband so far mitigated the offence that it was not a ground for divorce. The libel was accordingly dismissed.

A Cincinnati paper tells of the adventures of a young man from the East, who came to that city for a situation, but who drank Porkopolis whisky, ran out of money, and, selling his outfit, started for New-Orleans, resolved to be a man. On the steamer he fell among thieves, was robbed, at New-Orleans spent some time in the Charity Hospital. Recovering, he started on foot for his home in Boston, and pursued Red River, whence he took a steamer for Memphis, but was put off at Natchez, where he became a hostler. The news of the Harper's Ferry affair reached Natchez, and he was accused of being an Abolition emissary. He ran away to Memphis, thence footed it to Cairo, enduring all sorts of hardships, and thence walked to Paris, Illinois, where he found friends who killed the fatted calf.

On Monday evening last an attempt was made to burn the residence of Ex-Mayor Cook, of Lowell, Mass., by setting fire to an adjoining shed. The occupants of the house had been previously informed, by a note left at their door, that something was to happen, for they were warned in it to "be careful how they slept that night." This warning proved rather startling at first, but the objects of it finally concluded it was a trick to frighten them, and had nearly forgotten the affair, when the servant girl, on going into the kitchen, discovered smoke, and, proceeding to the adjoining shed, found it to be so densely filled with smoke that it was almost impossible to enter it. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

The express train from Rochester to Buffalo, on Friday, struck a sleigh attached to two horses, near the Cold Water station, and killed both the animals. The horses had jumped over the cattle-guard with the sleigh, and were running along the track, in the same direction with the train, when the locomotive overtook them, putting an end to the race. On the same night a car was thrown from the track of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, in consequence of the breaking of some part of the running-gear. Although the car contained between twenty and thirty passengers, who rolled with it down an embankment twenty feet high, not one of them was seriously injured.

Rev. Mr. Hill, pastor of the United Brethren at Kesota, Minnesota, was recently accused of certain scandalous practices, and called together his church and Society to listen to his public confession. He told them that three years ago he seduced a girl, aged 16, from her home in Maine, and took her to Boston, and after a short residence there, to Minnesota, where he had resided with her as his wife for thirteen months, having one child by her. He said he had left a wife and three children in Maine. After this full confession, he asked all who were in favor of his remaining as their Christian pastor to stand up, and a majority rose to their feet, while the rest refused to vote either way.

A correspondent of the Hunterdon, (N. J.,) *Republican* says that, while the election of a Junior Orator was proceeding in Whig Hall, at Princeton College, a few days since, a Mr. S., of South Carolina, was speaking, when he was twice interrupted by a fellow-member, (in a gentlemanly manner, of course.) At the second interruption Mr. S. very unexpectedly struck the interrupter three blows with a loaded cane, felling him to the floor at the second blow, and striking a third when he fell, as Brooks did Sumner. He then drew his pistol, and flourished it above his head, but was prevented from using it. The person struck was not seriously injured.

The Davis County (Iowa) *Clarion* says that while Riddeu Lascer, an employe in Floris' saw-mill, was standing on the log-carriage, he lost his balance and fell on the saw. His left hand, which he put out to protect himself, was taken off in an instant, and the saw then cut from the top of the hip downward, diagonally through the leg, coming out nearly where it joins the body. Medical attention was immediately procured, but the unfortunate man died in about six hours after the accident.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* says that Westport, Missouri, was again visited by a destructive fire on Monday afternoon last. The buildings burned belonged to the Methodist Mission; they were entirely destroyed, together with the out-buildings, barns, and a portion of the fencing. No doubt is entertained of its being the work of an incendiary, as the fire was set at four different places. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

A verdict for $10,000 was rendered in a Philadelphia court last week, in the case of O'Donnell *vs.* The Reading Railroad Company. Plaintiff took a seat in the car, and tendered the conductor a $3 bill in payment of his fare, which was pronounced counterfeit. He borrowed the amount of his fare from a friend and paid it, but was, notwithstanding, ejected from the cars, and compelled to walk home some distance in a snow-storm, keeping him from his business.

Judge O'Flynn, who was appointed Postmaster at Detroit by Buchanan, and lately expelled from office, has been prosecuted under the Sub-Treasury act on a charge of withholding funds claimed to be due to the Government of the United States. A draft for $6,200 was drawn against him by the Department, some four weeks since, upon which payment was refused, and thereupon this prosecution has been commenced. Mr. O'Flynn gave bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Two colored men, B. W. Brown and David Varney, were fined $5 each in Chicago recently, for fighting a duel according to the colored code duello. They fell to quarreling in a dance-house respecting their claims to a yellow girl as partner, and retired to the yard to settle the dispute, the female following them. On the first round Varney butted Brown to the ground, when the Police interfered.

The Alexandria *Sentinel* says that a gentleman, whose word is proof, informs us that Mr. John A. Washington has in his possession a letter from responsible parties, who made a *bona fide* offer of $250,000 for the Mount Vernon property sold by him to the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association for $200,000. Mr. Washington sacrificed the difference in favor of the Association.

Margaret Mulvey, 8 years of age, daughter of Peter Mulvey, of Lowell, Mass., was so shockingly burned on Tuesday, Jan. 3, that she died. Her mother was away, and in attempting to take a kettle from the stove Margaret's dress caught fire, and two other children who were present were unable to extinguish the flames.

The Alexandria (Virginia) *Sentinel* says that a ball was given at Warrenton on the 29th ult., in compliment to the Fangillan Black Horse Company. A marked incident of the occasion was the appearance of the fairest belles of the evening appearing in *linsey dresses*, adding thus the charm of patriotism to the greatest of adornments, beauty unadorned.

Two white men were apprehended a week ago in Goochland County, Virginia, for an alleged conspiracy to murder and rob Mr. Morris Woodward, and to plunder a store and several dwelling-houses in the neighborhood. They were exposed by a negro whom they attempted to enlist in the project.

The Augusta, Ga., papers chronicle the arrival there of thirteen of the students who seceded from the Philadelphia Medical College, and state that the City Council had appropriated $1,000 to aid such Southern students as desired to leave Northern institutions.

The proprietor of a certain patent medicine which shall be nameless, has detected a man in Buffalo in the act of counterfeiting his labels, and of forging his signature. It is said that the rascal had obtained orders from a house in Canada for eleven thousand boxes of the medicine.

In consequence of a foolish mother in Chicago telling her daughter that Jumperts, who was charged with having killed his wife and packed her in a barrel, would come after her, the little girl was frightened into a state of insensibility when she saw a man rolling a barrel towards her.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*, of the 8th inst., says that a plot was discovered a few days ago, at Dardanelle, for insurrection of negroes. Upon the discovery of the plot, the negroes implicated several white men, two of whom, by the name of Brooks, were arrested.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that careful observation and calculation from reliable statistics show that more wives of Northern men, in proportion to the number, annually run away from their husbands, than there are of slaves who flee from their masters.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* says the attention of the Government of Morocco has been officially called to the 14th article of the treaty existing between the United States and Spain, which prohibits the citizens of one country from accepting foreign letters of marque to cruise against the commerce of the other.

Jo, a slave of Dr. Wharton, in Nashville, Tenn. attacked a widow woman who was going to market, early in the morning, and succeeded in violating her person before help could be rendered. The scoundrel was subsequently apprehended.

While a son of Mr. John Morrissey, of Chelsea, Mass., was engaged in shoveling coal, the board which enclosed it gave way, and the whole mass, weighing nearly twenty tons, came down upon him, crushing him horribly and instantly killing him.

In consequence of the enlargement of the area of Paris, on the 1st of January, the government has ordered the opening of 319 new bakers' shops. Eight new theatres are also to be constructed—*panem et circenses* over again.

Passengers from Augusta, says the Charleston *Mercury*, report that an Abolitionist was tarred and feathered in that city on Friday. His name is represented to be James Crasgale, recently from Columbia.

A bark, painted yellow, from the coast of Africa, with the greater part of her crew dead, is reported to have been taken into Kinsale by a revenue cutter.

The Glasgow memorial to Lord John Russell, relative to the approaching Congress on the affairs of Italy, has received 5,000 signatures.

The number of distinct operations required in the construction of an Enfield rifle are said to amount to 769.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin is to be held at Madison on the 29th of February.

The Entire Swine Again.

Slaterville, Tompkins Co., Jan. 4, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw a notice in your paper of a pig killed at McLean. I would say that on the 2d inst., I killed a pig of the Yorkshire breed, 10 months old, which weighed, when dressed, 449¼ pounds. For the last four months I fed it 8 pounds of corn meal per day. From Sept. 1 to Dec. 5 it gained 2¾ pounds per day; last 14 days it gained 17¼ pounds; the last 7 days it is supposed not to have gained any on account of the extremely cold weather, and I challenge the Empire State to beat this pig, with the same amount of feed. This pig weighed alive 509¼ pounds. I killed another of the same age that weighed 340 pounds dressed. Please insert this in your Weekly, and oblige yours, truly,
JOHNSON QUICK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Husband to Order—The Irish Post.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

BOWERY THEATRE—Boys and Girls of the Present Day—Woman's Whims—The Rendezvous.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Lord of the Isles—Mother Goose and the Golden Egg—The Irish Tiger.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—La Dame Aux Camelias.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. Brooklyn—Drayton's Parlor Operas—Senor Oliveira.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Tight Rope Performance—Dumb Girl of the Inn—The Phenomenon. Evening—Tight Rope Performance—All that Glitters is not Gold—The Camp at Chalons.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Waugh's Italia.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performances.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, having left that port on the 2d inst. Her treasure-list is $1,788,666. The *Atlantic* brings 254 passengers and dates from California to Dec. 20.

The news from the Isthmus by this arrival is interesting. Some excitement had been occasioned among the naval officers at Aspinwall, by the announcement of a new postal arrangement. The New-Granadian Postmaster at that port had signified the intention of his Government to impose an additional charge of ten cents upon single letters from New-York, although a similar amount had been necessarily prepaid here. It was asserted that this tax was laid in consequence of an agreement between Gen. **Herran** and Mr. **Cass**. Troubles had arisen at Aspinwall between the three rival steamship lines, in relation to wharfage privileges. Dr. **Ball**, one of the Chiriqui explorers, had died in the vicinity of the Fort. The *Sabine*, *St. Louis* and *Jamestown* were at Nicaragua; the *Roanoke* was about to proceed to Porto Bello.

From South America, we learn that the war between Ecuador and Peru was proceeding feebly. Gen. **Castilla** maintained in camp with 600 men, near Guayaquil, vainly endeavoring to effect a suspension of hostilities. The Ecuadorians, however, were possessed by a feeling of bitterness, and evinced a spirit so uncompromising that a conflict was regarded as unavoidable. In Peru the chief topic was the aproaching elections. Chile is more than ordinarily tranquil; the railroad enterprises are progressing favorably, and a charter had been granted to the Bank of Chile. In Bolivia the revolution is ended, by the defeat of the forces under Gen. **Posada**. **Posada** was driven out of Baranquilla on the 9th of December, with heavy loss, and **Nieto**, the new Governor, was believed to be firmly seated. We have also a statement purporting to come from the River Plate, to the effect that after defeating the army of Buenos Ayres, Gen. **Urquiza** had advanced to that city, and that, unable to offer further resistance, the Buenos Ayrean Government had accepted the conditions dictated by the Argentine general, and had resumed its place in the Confederation.

Our San Francisco correspondence states that a great sensation was occasioned in that city by the report of Com. **Vanderbilt's** purchase of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line. The cry for a Pacific Railroad had again been raised with much vigor. The question of the United States Senatorship was warmly discussed, with strong symptoms of a reunion of the two factions of the Democracy.

Dates from Japan, to the middle of November, advise us of a conflict which had occurred between the Japanese and a number of seamen from the United States frigate *Powhatan*. During the *mêlée* a Japanese was killed, and the affair had created a feeling against the Americans. Two Russians had been murdered by the Japanese a short time previously. The Japanese Embassy to the United States is to embark on board the *Powhatan* on the 22d of February, and proceed direct to Panama, whence the Commissioners will go to Aspinwall by a special train, and thence to Washington direct. The difficulties with the Japanese currency remained unabated. Mr. **Harris**, the American Minister, gives notice that the harbor of Nee-e-ga-da, one of the ports opened by the Treaty, is not a safe resort for American vessels, and will, therefore, remain closed.

Our correspondent writing from Jamaica, on the 30th ult., laments the utter lack of energy displayed by the Island Legislature, then in session at Spanish Town. He gives a sketch of the condition of affairs in that city which, *mutatis mutandis*, would apply with wonderful exactitude to the state of our own Congress at the present time. For five weeks the Legislature had been in session, yet it had transacted no business of importance, the passion for speaking having seized upon the members with fatal effect. Bills had been introduced in favor of establishing an asylum for lepers; to pave the streets of Kingston, and to encourage the immigration of the Chinese, both male and female, children and adults, yet none of these measures have been acted upon. For the first time in the history of the island were the country roads being put in repair. News had just arrived that **Bryon Edwards**, Chief Justice of Jamaica, had been knighted. The American divers who had gone out to fish up the old town of Port Royal, which was long since submerged by an earthquake, were making money—not so rapidly, however, from their commission of 75 per cent. on whatever valuables they might recover, as by examining the bottoms of men-of-war for the Government. The commercial reports showed that with the exception of coffee, the exports had not equaled those of 1858, and that with the exception of ginger, they were far below those of 1857. The exports of sugar, as compared with those of 1858, had fallen off 4,187 hhds,, and with those of 1857, 1,614 hhds.

We have intelligence from Utah to the middle of December. The Message of Gov. **Cumming** was delivered on the 12th ult. It abstains from any comment on the recent Mormon outrages, alluding briefly to the prevalence of disorders, and suggesting an increase of the Police force. The question of the jurisdiction of the Courts he recommends to the attention of the Legislature. Our correspondent at Camp Floyd states that great activity prevailed among the Mormons in the organization of military companies.

The Senate of the United States, after transacting business of little importance, listened to a speech of Mr. **Dixon**, of Connecticut, in reference to the recommendation of the President for the payment of the *Amistad* claim. Mr. **Dixon** opposed the payment upon grounds frequently assumed before; namely, that whatever might be the law here as to property in slaves, the Spanish law declared the institution to be local, and the Spanish claim in the actual cases consequently invalid. Mr. **Iverson**, of Georgia, followed Mr. **Dixon**, replying to recent remarks of Mr. **Pugh**, of Ohio. Mr **Iverson** avowed his distrust of the whole body of Northern Democracy, and especially his distrust of the Douglas branch. If Mr. **Douglas** were to be nominated at Charleston, Mr. **Iverson** would not support him; nor, indeed, with two or three exceptions, would he support any man without a platform declaring the power and duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. Mr. **Iverson** admitted that, in 1848, he had sustained the dogma of Popular Sovereignty, but he had since recanted, and was now as decided for the Dred Scott doctrine. The speech was listened to with great interest; doubtless with profound interest by Mr. **Douglas**, who, yesterday, assumed his seat in the Chamber simultaneously with Mr. **Seward**.

The House of Representatives passed a sensible and business-like day, with little talk and much voting. Three ballots for Speaker were had, 219 voting each time, rendering 110 necessary to a choice. Upon each ballot, Mr. **Sherman** secured 105, Mr. **Hamilton** 88, and Mr. **Gilmer** declining from 22 to 18. The rest were scattering. It was understood in Washington, yesterday, that the abandonment of Mr. **Sherman** had been counseled by Mr. **Seward**, but, that after full conference, the Republican leaders had decided to stand by their present candidate to the close of the contest.

The Legislature, which reassembled last evening, was chiefly occupied with the announcement of Standing and Special Committees. Little business of importance was transacted.

The Legislature of New-Jersey assembles at Trenton to-day. There is little difficulty apprehended in the organization of the Senate, as the Administration party has a majority over the combined opposition. The House will cause, perhaps, serious delay, as parties are there more nicely balanced. The Opposition has 28 members, the Administration 27; while there are of Anti-Lecompton men 2, Americans 2, and 1 Independent Democrat. Upon the position to be assumed by the latter 5 votes, depends the issue of the contest for Speaker. The similarity between this minor contest at Trenton, and that now proceeding at Washington, in the relative strength and attitude of the parties, is deserving of note. As soon as an organization shall have been attained, the valedictory Message of Gov. **Newell** will be sent in, and on the 18th Mr. **Olden**, the Governor elect, is to be inaugurated.

The Mayor and authorities of Jersey City were entertained, last evening, by the Police Department, at the new Police Station which has just been completed at the junction of Gregory-street and Washington-place. The building was inspected by the officials, who expressed themselves well pleased with its arrangements, and the evening was agreeably spent in partaking of a banquet, attended with toasts and speeches.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening adopted an ordinance forbidding the sprinkling of salt in the streets for the purpose of melting the snow. Special Committees were appointed to consider the claims of Ex-Councilman **George P. Bickford** and **Peter Mitchell**, who respectively contest the seats of the Aldermen of the Second and Eighth Districts, and to take the Tax Levy in hand. A message was received from the Mayor recommending that an "Emigrants' and Strangers' Protective Bureau" be attached to the Mayor's Office. This same message was transmitted to the Councilmen, who ordered it to be printed. The Comptroller reported that the expenditure on City Accounts, and on the several Trust and Special Accounts, for the year just closed, amounted to $19,021,521 06.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, counsel for **Margaret Burke**, charged with the crime of poisoning her mistress, Mrs. **Beetham**, and Mr. **Fayette Robinson**, a boarder, in Fourteenth-street, in the Spring of 1859, applied yesterday for her discharge, on the ground that she had been confined in the City Prison more than ten months, awaiting her trial, in contravention of the statute. The District-Attorney opposed the motion, and it was denied by the Court. In the case of **James Stephens**, convicted of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to death for the second time, Judge **Ingraham** reserved his decision. In the Court of General Sessions, **Stephen Sullivan** was sentened to the State Prison for five years and three months, for passing counterfeit bills. The other trials and sentences were unimportant.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 457. During the corresponding portion of 1858 there were 387 deaths, and of 1859, 391. In the preceding week, ending with Dec. 31, 359 were numbered, showing an increase of 98 during the week just closed.

The Marine Society held its nineteenth annual meeting last evening at the United States Hotel. The annual report exhibited an encouraging condition of the Society. The old officers were re-elected, the usual banquet was partaken of, and the meeting then adjourned.

The Tammany Society celebrated the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans last evening with the customary ball, supper and speeches. Among those who made addresses were Hon. **John A. Dix**, Messrs. **James T. Brady** and **Isaac V. Fowler**, and Col. **Michael Doheny**.

Rev. Mr. **Cartwright**, the Methodist preacher, who has spent a long life on the Western frontiers, delivered a lecture last evening at the Methodist Church in Greene-street upon scenes in the Western wilds. The lecture was full of anecdotes illustrative of a clergyman's life in the backwoods, and was received with great favor by a large audience.

The Bank return of last evening was less favorable than anticipated on the Specie line, the decrease in the average of the week being $1,765,000. This qualified the California arrival of $1,788,000, and caused the Stock Market to leave off dull at a decline from the morning prices of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. on the Railways, New-York Central 73⅜@73¾. The Money Market was dearer for Discounts outside of Bank, and in moderate supply to the Stock Brokers at 7 ⅌ cent. The Discount line at Bank shows a falling off for the past week of $918,000.

With a fair demand for desirable lots, partly on speculation, the Flour market opened steadily. Grain was generally inactive. A livelier business was reported in Provisions, Rice and Sugars, Cotton was quiet and unsettled. Logwood was inquired for by shippers. Hay, Hops, Seeds, Metals, Oils, and Tallow, were lightly dealt in. Naval Stores attracted more attention. Whisky was plenty, and prices tended downward. The freight engagements were limited.

The Election of Speaker.

On two former occasions the difficulty of the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives has been obviated by the adoption of the plurality rule. The first was in 1849. Sixty-two ballots had been taken, and three weeks time had been wasted in the fruitless attempt to effect a choice. A resolution was then offered by Mr. **Stanton**, of Tennessee, substantially to the effect that, after three more unsuccessful ballotings, the member who should then receive the highest number of votes, provided it was a majority of a quorum, should be declared to have been chosen Speaker. The resolution was adopted by a majority of seven, and **Howell Cobb** was elected, having received 102 votes out of 221, or nine less than a majority.

The second occasion was the more memorable one, in 1855–56, when the House remained unorganized till the 2d of February, and when the adoption of a similar resolution, offered by **Samuel A. Smith**, of Tennessee, resulted in the election of Mr. **Banks**, of Massachusetts, on the one hundred and thirty-third ballot, by a plurality of five less than a majority of all the votes cast.

In both these cases, it will be observed, the plurality resolution was offered by a Southern member and a Democrat, and no objection on the score of its unconstitutionality was allowed to prevail against it.

It is evident that the only hope now of the election of a Speaker is in the adoption of the plurality rule, and, in our judgment, this rule, under the circumstances, should be acceptable to all parties. The opposition to the Republican candidate can never be concentrated, except under the stringency of a rule which shall compel the union of all its elements under the penalty of defeat in its resistanee to the choice of a Republican. If the opposition cannot unite with this motive and for this end, it is hopeless to expect that it will do so when the result does not depend on such union.

Especially does the obligation rest upon the South Americans and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to accept this solution of existing complications. No one, in these days of party discipline, expects a Democrat to vote for a Republican, or *vice versa*, and no one has reasonable cause of complaint that members of the fragmentary parties do not vote directly for either of the candidates of the two great parties, to whom they may have objection, valid to their own minds; but they can at least take the only course by which the House can be organized, and which will require of them no sacrifice of consistency or principle. They merely say that they are willing to accept as Speaker any member who can command the largest vote in the House, though they may or may not have voted for him.

Some of the more ultra opponents of the Republicans are raising an outcry against the plurality rule as a revolutionary measure, and declaring that they will not submit to a Speaker who may be thus chosen. This is empty nonsense. The principle involved has already been decided by the two precedents to which we have referred. Each of the two political parties in turn availed itself of it. In the one case a Democrat, and in the other a Republican, were thus chosen. It is quite too late to raise such an objection.

Commercial Proscription.

It is generally understood that Southern traders who get their goods at the North, have adopted the policy of giving their orders to commercial houses whose political opinions and views of Slavery are supposed to be in harmony with those entertained in the Southern States. How far this policy has been reduced to practice, we are not informed; but it is advocated in Southern journals, and the determination to adopt it has, in some cases, been announced.

There can be but two objects in this discrimination—the one, to punish the holders of obnoxious sentiments; the other, to create a public sentiment favorable to the South. The former we cannot but regard as utterly discreditable to all who contemplate it. It is essentially vindictive. It is antagonistic to the very structure, and opposed to all the usages of civilized society. The general adoption of this policy would establish a system of *espionage* and despotism which would be fatal to all freedom of thought, and would make a residence under the most absolute Government of the Old World preferable to that under the Republican institutions of America. It is precisely the same kind of narrow bigotry which led some of the over-zealous Abolitionists of England to advocate the entire disuse of the products of slave-labor—a project which, we believe, would find but little favor among our Southern brethren. Every man's opinions are his own. He has a right to them, with which no one can interfere. They are a part of his being, independent of his will; and he cannot change them, if he would, at the bidding of any voice however potential, or under any external influence however pressing. His entire freedom in reference to them is the prerogative of his manhood, the guarantee of the Constitution, and the essential condition of any liberty worth the name. The Northern man, so long as he does not interfere with the institutions of the South, has precisely the same right to consider Slavery an evil, that the Southern man has to regard the system of free labor a failure.

Any attempt on the part of the South to punish men for their Anti-Slavery convictions, will only recoil upon those who make it, and will be sure to provoke, if not retaliation, at least a reaction against any such narrow and discriminating policy. The persistent attempt on the part of Southern men to reward or punish Northern commercial houses for their opinions, will be sure to lead to a like discrimination at the North, and we shall have the "irrepressible conflict" not only in our politics but in our business. Whatever may be the disposition of the North—and we believe that it really and almost universally exists—to keep its political and its commercial relations asunder, yet it is not in human nature to see persons made the subjects of an unjust and unwise business proscription for a supposed fidelity to their own section of the country, without coming to their relief. In the long run, houses who suffer in their Southern trade will receive increased patronage at the North, and we shall have a sectional basis of trade. Whether such a result would be satisfactory to our Southern brethren it is for them to determine; but that it will be the natural result of the policy they propose to inaugurate, must be apparent to them on a little reflection. We say this not by way of threat, but simply to indicate the law of cause and effect.

The next object of such proscription—that of affecting the public sentiment of the North—can certainly meet with no success. There may be a few persons who, from interested motives, may be led to gainsay their convictions and to become hypocrites, but what moral support can they bring to the South? or of what advantage to it will be their purchased subservience? None at all. They will be the professed friends of that section and of its institutions so long as their insincere friendship will be found to pay; but, when their self-interest is no longer promoted by such a course, they will be found to be utterly unreliable, if not in deadly hostility, to their Southern allies. What the South wants is, not a bought and paid for respect for its rights, but one founded upon principle—upon a conscientious conviction of what is right—and upon a spirit of submission to all the requirements and compromises of the Constitution. The base appeals to the supposed sensibilities of the Northern pocket, which are so constantly reiterated in some of our journals, only show how low is their own standard of political morality, how entirely they mistake the temper of the times, and how much they underrate the intelligence and virtue of the people. With the words of fawning friendship on their lips, they are really doing all in their power to mislead and betray the South, and to keep alive and intensify the sectional bitterness and antagonism which are already so rife.

If any man at the South supposes that a deliberate attempt to cripple and derange the business of the North will have any effect to produce, in this section, a sentiment more favorable to the South, he labors under a most miserable delusion, and overlooks the most obvious principles of human nature. Such a course can have only the inevitable tendency to consolidate a Northern sentiment in opposition to it which will find political expression, and thus the evil of sectional parties will be most rapidly and surely precipitated upon the country.

We have perhaps attached too much importance to this proscriptive policy in business, in view of its utter futility. Trade has its own laws, and any interference with them can only result in disaster to those who make the attempt. The South, by circumscribing its patronage, only circumscribes its market, both for purchase and sale. To the extent to which it is carried, it destroys the competition which is the life of business. Its natural effect will be to compel the South to pay more for what it purchases and to receive less for what it sells—to say nothing of the consequent weakening of the securities upon which its sales are effected. Under an exasperation of feeling it may submit to this for a while, but in the end it will do what every sensible person does—carry its pigs to the best market. It will soon get tired of paying for Northern principles at so much per pound, and the exchanges between the two sections will fall back into the old channels. When our Southern brethren refuse to ship cotton to Abolition England, we shall believe them to be really in earnest in their proscriptive principles; but, until then, we shall look upon their announcement as mainly intended for political effect, and shall not be seriously alarmed at the cry of "wolf" which has *apparently* so seriously shaken the nerves of some of our contemporaries.

Austria and Hungary.

It seems, as far as present appearances go, not at all unlikely that before the Congress now about to assemble at Paris brings its sittings to a close, Hungary may present a case for its consideration possessing very strong points of resemblance to that of Romagna; or in other words, that a convulsion in the Austrian empire may bring about once more such a state of things in Hungary as that which preceded the Russian intervention in 1849—a victorious Magyar army in complete possession of the country, and the Austrian troops worsted and driven across the frontier. The crime which Europe permitted to be perpetrated in the forcible subversion of the Hungarian Constitution in that unhappy year, cannot, under the construction given to popular rights by the leading Powers with reference to Italy, be now repeated. The day for interference on the side of despotism seems to have gone by, and Austria must stand or fall without hope of aid from any quarter.

The condition in which she is found by this somewhat novel crisis in her history is anything but encouraging. Her army has just been demoralized by the Italian War; her treasury is on the verge of bankruptcy; the German population of the empire are discontented; the Tyrolese are for the first time complaining, and by the last accounts the Hungarians are on the verge of insurrection. The disabilities under which the Protestants of that country have lain ever since the Concordat, have wrought them up to a terrible pitch of exasperation, and in this exasperation their Catholic countrymen, strange as it may seem, fully share. The day which so many great men have toiled and died to hasten, in which the torrent of patriotism should quench the fires of religious bigotry, seems to be dawning in Hungary as well as in Italy; and what is, if possible, still stranger, the animosities of race, which did Austria so much good service in 1849, are lost sight of also in the new movement. Croat refuses to be pitted against Magyar, and Sclave against Wallach, and all lend, at least, a tacit support to the active opponents of the Government.

Demonstrations such as have not been witnessed since the Revolution, are daily taking place. A large one, which was intended to display in a marked manner the sympathy of the Catholics with the Protestants, was suppressed at Pesth a few weeks ago, by a violent charge of the troops with fixed bayonets; and this peculiarly Austrian indiscretion has had the usual effect, of increasing the prevailing exasperation and discontent. The remonstrances which several public bodies have ventured to forward to Vienna against the existing interference with religious liberty, have been met by a large increase of the military force; but the implied threat does not seem to have daunted the popular party, and the *Arabia's* mails leave no doubt that a revolution, or at all events an attempt at one, is impending.

There is little question that the course of events in Italy, and the disastrous issue of the campaign in Lombardy, have inspired the Hungarians with the idea of making one more effort for the restoration of their old rights. The oldest men of the Liberal party probably see in the existing prostration and humiliation of Austria, the fairest prospect of the resuscitation of their country which has offered itself since her downfall. And let us add, there is, in our opinion, one other circumstance which improves their position even more than Austrian reverses. The generation which shared in the disasters of 1849 has well nigh passed away. The old soldiers who tramped gallantly through the stubborn battles of the Revolution, and saw the fruits of hard fought fields snatched from their lips by treason, incompetency at home and overwhelming force from abroad—who came out of, the patriotic ranks either to pine in prison, or pine in exile, or to crawl back to beggared and lonely homes—have either altogether disappeared, or better still, have ceased to be the sole hope of the nation. A new generation has risen up within the last twelve years, on whose souls the memory of misfortune does not sit, who have been neither broken by disaster nor soured by disappointment. The boys of ten and fifteen, who saw **Kossuth** pass the Danube and **Görgey** lay down his arms, are now the men of twenty and twenty-five, and far from being disheartened by the traditions of 1849, have the enthusiasm natural to their age sharpened by the memory of their fathers' misfortunes.

Judging from what occurred in Italy, the Hungarian desertions from the Austrian ranks would be nearly as numerous in case of a rising at home as they were in 1848. Whole regiments would not now go over to the rebels, perhaps, because the Magyar element in the army is no longer massed together, as it then was; but desertion by tens and fifties, though a little more difficult, is in the long run not a whit less disastrous than desertion by regiments and brigades. The Croats, too, who constituted the main reliance of Prince **Windischgratz** in 1849, and who have long enjoyed the reputation of possessing a solidity and firmness which no other infantry in the Austrian service ever displayed, showed at Solferino, for the first time in their military history, unmistakable signs of disaffection, and allowed themselves to be driven off the field with very inadequate resistance.

To add to the list of Austrian misfortunes, the Empire which in 1849, though really under the general control of the Archduchess **Sophia**, at least had its affairs administered and its armies led by men of energy and courage and sagacity—could boast a **Windischgratz** and **Haynau** in the field, and **Schwartzenberg** in the Cabinet—will in the approaching struggle have its destinies placed in the hands of the ignorant and presumptuous youth who, having alienated nearly all his subjects, led his army last year to one of its severest reverses.

Virginia Schemes.

Gov. **Letcher** seems disposed to follow the example of his illustrious predecessor, at a decent interval, in proposing methods of increasing the existing exasperation between North and South. Except Abolitionism, it would be hard to think of anything which seems to stand so low in the estimation of the Virginian political world at this moment as discretion and common sense.

Gov. **Letcher** is, of course, provided with the requisite number of wild schemes for easing the Virginian mind, but his plan for obtaining a repeal of all Northern statutes nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, far outdoes even **Wise's** plan for the capture of **Fred. Douglas**. He gravely suggests, in his Message to the Virginian Legislature, that "two of the most experienced and dignified Virginian statesmen" be deputed to go to Vermont, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, and demand "the unconditional repeal" of their personal liberty bills. The objections to this sage and judicious proposal are, that its execution would most probably result in the passage by all these States of more obnoxious bills than ever. Perverted ingenuity could certainly hardly hit upon a better mode of causing the legislative assembly of a sovereign State to persevere mulishly in a wrong course. In the second place, there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States providing for a dissolution of the Union, when any State passes an unconstitutional act. Every State in the Union has passed such acts from time to time, and has a perfect right to do so if it pleases. What the Constitution does provide is, that no such acts should be carried into execution; and to prevent this, it has established the United States Supreme Court, in which all such laws are open to review and nullification, in a *bona fide* suit, and to which it is the duty of all malcontent Virginians, dignified and undignified, to resort when they feel aggrieved by Northern legislation. It is only when the judgment of the Court is set at defiance that it becomes time for Virginian deputations to come on; but we fear that when any Northern State appears in armed and open resistance to United States officers, the apparition of even two experienced Virginians on the scene will not allay the tumult and save the Union.

What New-York Buys and Sells.

Although trade statistics, as a rule, may be a dry subject to the general newspaper reader, we suggest that some interesting points are presented this morning by the Custom-house returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York during the year just closed. New-York has no reason to complain of her position as the first importing and distributing market on the Continent; nor yet of the steady centralization of this branch of trade, as measured by the increased per centage of the total imports of the whole country, which the present annual summary illustrates. The entries of foreign merchandise for the year amount to two hundred and fory-two millions in value, before the impost duties are added. These, by the present tariff, average about sixteen per cent. Of the gross entries of the year, the value of two hundred and thirty-two millions, exclusive of the impost, or about two hundred and seventy millions value, has been actually marketed, or distributed to the country. This sum exceeds, by about one-sixth, the heavy distribution made in the year 1856—the season before the crisis. At the same time it is made to a population throughout the United States, increased in about the same proportion, taking into account the accession by immigration. This large distribution of foreign goods is by no means significant of an increased extravagance in their consumption, generally, by the whole country. The relative trade at New-York has gone up from 62 to 65 per cent. since 1856, and we look to see this proportion more than maintained in 1860. At the same time we must regret that we cannot claim that the proportion of these goods freighted from Europe in American bottoms is even equal to that of 1856. The admission is not creditable to the country, but it is not new to our own readers, as we have heretofore shown in these columns that our steam marine is sadly falling behind that of England, and that even Germany is in advance of us in the European trade. The humiliation may stop, but not the loss to our general commerce, with the fact that the Collins line has been driven from this trade, and that the Vanderbilt and Livingston lines, to Havre and Southampton, bear but small account to the Cunard, Hamburgh, North German, Liverpool (or Dale), and Quebec competition. The freight earnings of our merchant sailing fleet have been sadly interfered with by the same cause. The screw-steamers of British construction—they are nearly all built on the Clyde and at Newcastle-on-Tyne—and of European ownership, are now, and for a year or two past have been, the great carriers for the New-York Import trade. We count the difference against our own tonnage, including the old Liverpool sailing lines, by millions per annum on Dry Goods and other light merchandise alone. Of the one hundred and thirteen millions Dry Goods brought into New-York from abroad, last year, we doubt whether twenty per cent. was delivered by American vessels. And a very considerable portion of general merchandise, such as Sheffield and Birmingham fabrics from England, and Wines and Brandies from the Continent, are diverted from our carrying business in the same way.

Having thus glanced at what New-York buys from abroad for distribution through her market, and to whom, by the slow progress, or decline, of our steam marine, she pays the freight, we turn to what we sell or exchange, as presented by the export tables of 1859. The items, though bearing a comparatively inadequate relation to the other side of the account, aggregate one hundred and thirty-seven millions, or an increase of fifty-two millions over the previous year. But of this, sixty-seven millions only are in ordinary produce and miscellaneous merchandise, and about seventy millions in bullion. The ordinary produce shipped abroad from New-York, exclusive of foreign articles reëxported, is but little over one-third the value of Cotton shipped from the Southern ports, this being the important balance-wheel to our foreign commerce; important in the double sense of value and the freight money which it earns for American shipping. The bullion account is chiefly made up at New-York, though derived in the largest measure from the mines of California. The sum of export for 1859 is, in one sense, a formidable one; the heaviest ever registered in a single year. But after all, forty of the seventy millions was the surplus product of a single crop, not wanted on the Pacific side, and not required to strengthen the Atlantic States, New-York being already so overstocked at the beginning of 1859 as to reduce the income on money to four or five per cent. Of the other thirty millions, three millions came to us in various foreign coin from Europe, and as much more from Mexico in silver, *viâ* New-Orleans; leaving twenty-four millions to be drawn from the surplus resources of 1858, which the light export demand of that year had left at New-York and in the South and West. The whole operation of seventy millions reduced the stock of bullion in the Banks and Sub-Treasury of this City less than six million dollars, while contributing to swell our exports beyond example, and to regulate our foreign exchanges with a steadiness, through all demands, (and in the absence of assistance from negotiations abroad of American Securities,) beyond precedent.

The Emperor and the Pope.

The pamphlet of M. **de la Guerroniere**, which is regarded as the manifesto of the Emperor **Napoleon** upon the Italian question, has elicited the general approval of all parties in England, as affording the only basis upon which a satisfactory and permanent peace can be established. The temporal power of the Pope is the knotty point of European diplomacy, and this is attempted to be untied by restricting this power to the City of Rome. The Papal sovereignty is thus made purely spiritual, and the freedom of his ecclesiastical functions is guaranteed by the municipal government of the city which is the seat of his spiritual empire. That this was the only solution of the Italian problem must have forced itself upon the convictions of the Emperor, and it affords another proof of his sagacity and boldness, that he is willing to accept it. The principle that he has so rigidly enforced against Austria, that the will of the people of Italy should not be frustrated by foreign interference, applies with equal force to the Papal dominions, and must have led him to take the ground that neither by French nor Austrian arms, should the Government of the Holy Father be reinstated in the revolted Papal States. The nationality of the people of Italy—to secure which was the object of the war—the moral influence of the victory with which it was crowned, his own consistency—all demanded this course on the part of **Napoleon**, and his adoption of it has given the strongest assurances of the disinterestedness of his motives and the sincerity of his professions in regard to the war itself.

The question arises, Will Austria and the Pope accept the programme of the Emperor for the settlement of the Italian complications? To the Pope there remains no choice, unless he is sustained by Austria in his refusal to submit to the terms proposed. Austria will, we think, hardly dare to dissent, especially if the Congress, which is soon to assemble, shall adopt, as there is but little reason to doubt, the views of the French Emperor. The action of the Congress will not be definitive, as the pamphlet of M. **de la Guerroniere** seems to suppose; but it will have a moral authority which will go far beyond that of a mere recommendation, and will not be resisted except on the most weighty considerations. Austria will have but little inclination to renew the war, which will surely be the result of her refusal to abide the arbitrament of the Congress, with Hungary on the eve of revolt, in view of the disaffection of her own subjects, and against the general sentiment of Europe—we might add of the civilized world.

If the proposed programme is adopted, Rome will be very much in the same relation to the Pontifical that Washington is to our Federal Government. Deprived of all political power, even probably in the management of their municipal affairs, its citizens will have to content themselves, in the language of the London *Herald*, "with the glories of the Vatican and the splendor of the processions in St. Peters, and find in the honors paid to their sovereign by the world—in the memories of Rome herself—in the paternal rule of the Pope and the Cardinals—a compensation for the absence of those more doubtful blessings, liberty of thought, freedom of discussion and political action."

English Ignorance of America.—The London *Daily News* thus discourses of the politics of the United States:

> "The question now is, not only whether Slavery shall cease to be a national institution, but whether it shall be tolerated in the Republic at all. The Southern leaders declare that unless a certain law is passed which they will certainly never obtain, they will withdraw from the National Congress, and hold one of their own, to which alone they will yield obedience. Of course, the answer is that such a body can have no constitutional existence, and that no State, or number of States, can withdraw from the National Congress without leave from the rest. The law thus demanded is one *which shall prevent all persons holding Anti-Slavery opinions from entering any Slave State.*"

Here is confusion worse confounded with a vengeance. No such political question as the one stated by our British contemporary is at issue in this country. All parties concede that Slavery, in each of the States in which it exists, is a local institution, and, consequently, subject to its entire and exclusive control, without any interference from the Federal Government or the Non-Slaveholding States. The only contest in the country is in reference to the allowance or prohibition of Slavery in the national Territories while they remain in a Territorial condition. Equally erroneous is the idea that any Federal law is demanded by any party, which shall exclude persons holding Anti-Slavery sentiments from a Slave State. Such unpardonable ignorance respecting the political relations of this country, detracts very much from the force of the comments upon them with which we are so often favored by British journals.

Dramatic.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The Dramatist can scarcely impose on himself a more meritorious task than that of condensing Sir **Walter Scott**, unless, indeed, he undertake at once to reduce that great and immortal author to English, so that he may be understood by people who had the misfortune to be born where there did not happen to be a "wee bit plaidie" on the premises. Mr. **Boucicault** has performed the first office for the "Heart of Mid Lothian," and his experience and eclecticism have resulted in an effective drama. From the second experiment he has more than shrunk. Instead of setting his face against a jargon which is almost unintelligible, (out of the British Isles,) he has crowded the dialogue with the broadest Scoticisms. Some of the best points of the play were as dimly taken by the audience as if they had been uttered in Greek.

A new adaptation of a work so well known as this does not suggest any especial topic for discussion. **Dibdin** many years ago made a more effective acting piece than this of Mr. **Boucicault's**, but it was deficient in *tableaux*, and hence the necessity or excuse for a new adaptation. The present stage manager of Laura Keene's Theatre has seized upon the best points of the novel for pictorial effect, and makes the most of them. The trial of *Effie Deans* is more or less like **Lauder's** celebrated picture, and the attack on the Tolbooth will probably be better when the mob forgets the question of insurance. The play in point of fact—or rather spectacle—is a very hasty affair, and will not, on a first night, bear the hearty commendation which usually attends the productions of Mr. **Boucicault**. We could detect nothing in the scenery, costumes or stage effects to place it on a level with "Jessie Brown."

All the strong individualities of the novelist are ignored by his dramatic executor. *David Deans*, (Mr. **Fisher**,) in particular, receives many slights at his hands, and is demoralized to the extent of cursing his lost daughter, a cheap theatrical operation which every reader of the novel will repudiate as an impossibility. The stern old pietist in other respects sinks into a third-rate position of histrionic drivel. *Jeanie Deans* and *Madge Wildfire* are the only characters that are moderately well sustained, although the death of the latter (dramatizing effective) will excite comment at the hands of the purists.

The play was well acted by Miss **Agnes Robertson**, Miss **McCarthy** and Mr. **Leeson**, (the *Laird of Dumbiedikes*.) The latter is, we think, a valuable addition to the company. Miss **Wells**, as *Meg*, was frequently powerful, but sometimes excessive. The minor characters were well sustained by Miss **Laura Keene** and the members of her company.

The artists were called out after the speech, and Mr. **Boucicault**, in response to a call for a speech, said a few words appropriate to the occasion

Drayton's Parlor Operas.—Mr. and Mrs. **Drayton** will give their very pleasant entertainment in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute every night this week, until Saturday, when the services will terminate with a grand matinée.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Celebration of the Anniversary by the Tammany Society.

The Tammany Society or Columbian Order celebrated last night the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. The commemoration lacked neither in numbers nor dignity. The hall was appropriately and elaborately decorated. The walls were festooned with flags and banners, among which were interspersed the emblems respectively adopted by the States. Pictures, busts, and national souvenirs were exhibited at appropriate intervals. The ceiling was canopied in the national colors, with striking effect. On the floor crowds of dancers assembled, and continued their pleasures without intermission until a few minutes before 12 o'clock, when the members of the Society and the invited guests marched into the ball-room, and having traversed the long avenues of friends who had been drawn up to receive them, at length halted; whereupon Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, the Grand Sachem, was introduced by Mr. Douglas Taylor, and the cheering having subsided, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are met to-night to celebrate a day memorable in the history of our country, for this day is the anniversary of the battle of the City of New-Orleans. Here we are gathered together, young men and old, matrons and maidens, to commemorate with appropriate festivities this occasion, and to do honor and reverence to the memory of him who was at once a hero, a statesman and a patriot. [Cheers.] While some of us are assembled in this hall participating in the appropriate pleasures of the dance, others, the older ones of this Society, will assemble in their Council Chamber to listen to the words of wisdom from the lips of those who have had great and large experience in the past. [Cheers.]

And now, ladies and gentlemen, wishing you all a merry and happy evening, and asking your pardon for trespassing upon you even for so brief a period, allow me to propose, in accordance with our time-honored custom, "three cheers for the day we celebrate." [Immense cheering.]

Three cheers for James Buchanan, President of the United States. [Renewed cheering.]

Three cheers for John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States. [Continued cheering.]

Three cheers for the ladies. [Tempestuous cheering.]

Sometime after 12 o'clock, the members of the Order and the invited guests descended to the supper-room. Mr. Fowler, the Grand Sachem, occupied in his official capacity the centre of the grand table. On either side of him and before him were seated the invited guests, among whom were Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Hon. John Van Buren, Hon. John A. Stryker, Hon. William H. Ludlow, Andrew H. Green, Esq., Hon. Augustus Schell, Hon. Geo. G. Barnard, Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., Mr. Pillsbury, General Superintendent of Police; Captains Ward, Perkins and Eagle, and Lieutenants Blake and Williamson, of the United States Navy; Judge Alker, Benjamin F. Delano, Naval Constructor, New-York; Richard Lalor, Esq., Hosea B. Perkins, Esq., Mr. Samuel F. Butterworth, Superintendent of the United States Assay Office; James McGowan, Esq., Thomas McGowan, Esq., Col. Doheny, John R. Briggs, Capt. Dowling, Daniel Gillespie, Richard Murphy, Major Kimball, Dr. Steinberger, of Oregon; John H. Hoffman, Esq., Mr. E. B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port of New-York; Mr. Benjamin W. Hart, and many other gentlemen more or less known as devotees of the party.

The dinner over, the first toast announced, "The Day we Celebrate," was responded to by Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., who referred at some length to the history of the country, and considered the present aspect of our affairs as gloomy in the extreme. The second toast, "The Union," was responded to by Col. Doheny, with sentiments strong for the preservation of the Union through the Democratic Party. The third toast "Public Education," was not responded to. The fourth, "The Constitution of the United States," was responded to by Gen. John A. Dix, who rehearsed the history of the formation of the Constitution; spoke of the surrender of the rights of States for the good of the Union, and the necessity of continuing so to do. The next toast "The President of the United States," was appropriately responded to by Col. Calhoun Benham, of California. The State of New-York was responded to by Marshal Rynders, in favor of the Union.

The Army and the Navy was happily responded to by Commander Ward; and the other toasts were read in order, but it was not until daylight that the party separated.

The following were among the letters received by the Committee:

FROM HON. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1859.

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: As it is not probable that my public duties will allow me to attend the celebration of the Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, by the Society of Tammany, I beg leave to express to you my gratification at receiving your kind invitation, as also my regret at my inability to be present.

Being a Tennesseean, an ardent admirer of the Hero of New-Orleans, and a devoted friend of the Federal Union, I need scarcely add that I sympathize most cordially with your Society, as well in the feeling of admiration for General Jackson which prompts you to commemorate his great victory at New-Orleans, as in the expressions of deep abhorrence with which you denounce the "folly and crimes" of those who either teach or practice treasonable assaults upon the institutions of any of the States.

You will pardon me when I say that the actual relations now existing between the Northern and Southern sections of the Confederacy, are not fully comprehended by very many on both sides of the line. On the Northern side the mistake is committed of supposing that the disunion declarations made at the present time by Southern men, are mere indications of temporary passion, provoked by the recent treasonable and murderous incursion into Virginia, and intensified by the more recent manifestations of sympathy for the chief actor in that bloody drama. It is certainly true that these occurrences, in connection with the indorsement of a recent incendiary publication by leading politicians of the North, have given strong development to disunion sentiments in the Southern States. These sentiments are the result of impressions among Southern men, that have been for many years ripening into the conviction, that there is an organized and irrepressible sentiment in the free States, which looks, in its ultimate consequences, either to the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, or the disruption of the Federal Union. This conviction has been powerfully strengthened in the Southern mind by the recent occurrences to which I have alluded.

To suppose that the Union is not in imminent peril, with such a conviction widening and deepening in every Southern State, is to assume that the people of the South are deficient in that manhood which would prompt them to choose disunion in the alternative presented. My own State has never been suspected of *ultraism*, or of a lack of devotion to the Union; but even there it is becoming a serious subject of inquiry, whether the duration of the Confederacy is compatible with the triumph, in the Northern States and in the Federal Government, of an organization which "lives and moves and has its being" on the one sentiment of hostility to the institution of Slavery. The people of that State will come to no rash conclusion on this momentous question, but when their decision is made, it will involve a sacrifice of neither honor nor constitutional rights, and it will be followed faithfully to all its consequences at every hazard. I repeat, then, that it is a great mistake, and it may be a fatal delusion, for the people of the Free States to act upon the assumption that the disunion declarations at the South are mere unmeaning ebullitions of passion.

It is not easy for Southern men to comprehend the code of ethics, moral or political, by which Northern people justify the formation in the Free States of an organization based entirely upon a sentiment of hatred for a domestic institution existing exclusively in the Southern States. We can understand that kind of opposition to Slavery which excludes it from the Northern States, but we are wholly at a loss to reconcile the continual agitation of the subject in the Free States with those fraternal relations and obligations, which were created when several sovereign States pledged their faith to each other in a common confederacy. We concede "the freedom of speech and of the Press" to the people of the North, but we do not understand that its legitimate exercise consists in agitations whose necessary effects are annoying and dangerous to the peace and happiness of the Southern members of the brotherhood of sovereignties. Much less do we agree, that it is consonant with their plighted faith, for a large portion of the people of the North to stir up a strong Anti-Slavery feeling by persistent agitation, and then to concentrate the fruits of their agitation by a political organization whose ends cannot be otherwise than inconsistent with the fundamental purposes for which our Federal Union was formed. It ought not to surprise you to find the Southern people earnestly counting the value of a Union, many of whose substantial obligations, they honestly believe, have been systematically and flagrantly violated through a long succession of unfraternal and unfriendly acts of omission and commission. The surprise rather ought to be, that the Southern people have submitted so long without efficient resistance to the long series of breaches of plighted faith, and constitutional obligation, which, year by year, have been producing alienation of feelings, until the people of the two sections now regard each other with sentiments rapidly approaching to personal hostility. It is impossible that this unnatural state of alienation can progress much further without splitting asunder the Confederacy.

It rests mainly with the people of the North to decide whether the Union is to be broken up or not. The Southern people will look on with deep anxiety at the conflicts which are to settle this momentous question. They appreciate the sacrifices which their Northern friends have already made in their efforts to resist the progress of that sectional organization which threatens the subjugation of the Southern States. All their sympathies will be enlisted on the side of the Union in the future struggles which they are to have with sectionalism. The Southern people have never expected their Northern friends to become the advocates and champions of the institution of Slavery, or of its extension into the territories. They have never assumed that an abstract opposition to Slavery was irreconcilable with a faithful compliance with all the duties and obligations, both confederate and constitutional, which legitimately attach to the members of the Federal Union. They have insisted on the constitutional right to have the title to slaves recognized as valid in the common Territories, not from a spirit of Slavery propagandism, but upon the great principle of a perfect equality of rights guarteed by the Constitution to all the States. They have not maintained that none are to be regarded as reliable friends of the constitutional rights of the Southern States who believe that the people of a Territory have the right, whilst under a territorial organization, to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Whilst the Southern people have honestly entertained their known opinions on these subjects, they have not sought to prescribe tests of orthodoxy to which their Northern brethren could not conscientiously subscribe.

They have expected (and in this they have not been disappointed) that their Northern friends would stand forth as the advocates and champions of the Constitution and the Union as our fathers made them. This is all that we now expect and desire at their hands. We know that in the Northern States we have over a million and a half of friends who have not yet bowed their necks to the yoke of sectionalism. Upon these we rely for the preservation of the Union in the day of trial that is approaching. Until they are conquered the people of the South will have no occasion to consult safety out of the Union. Judging these friends by their past and their present manifestations of devotion to the Constitution, I cannot allow myself to doubt that when the society of Tammany meets to celebrate the forty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, they will meet under the same glorious old flag that now floats over a united people. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. P. NICHOLSON.

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., New-York.

FROM HON. CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

Gentlemen: The triumph which you invite me to celebrate was neither the first nor the last of the heroic statesmen whose memory with you I earnestly venerate. Gen. Jackson's last victory over the King of Terrors, the most signal of all his triumphs, was a lesson of piety and patriotism admirably suggestive of what ought to be common, if not universal, sentiment at this conjuncture, if liberticide vituperation of negro slavery has engendered dangers of that disunion which he deemed the direst of American republican calamities. Dying of a most painful and incurable disorder, in the midst of all his sufferings, with the Bible on his pillow, looking forward with Christian resignation to departure from this for entrance on another and better life, he administered consolation to his negro slaves, weeping at his bedside the loss of a master who was their owner. Has or can any of those who from the press, the pulpit, the forum and the lecture-room, denounce negro slavery as sin, rest on his death-bed and leave this world with as clear a conscience and well-founded a hope of blessed immortality as Andrew Jackson?

Philanthropists like Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, and other exemplary Americans, have laudably sought to free black as well as white from servitude, by gradual, judicious and conservative emancipation. But Abolitionists are not emancipationists, but land pirates—robbers of other men's property—like sea pirates, enemies of mankind, upon whom summary punishment ought to be relentlessly inflicted.

The first Abolitionist in this country was that reprobate English infidel drunkard, Tom Paine. The first Abolitionist in Europe was that awful French monster, Robespierre. Before Wilberforce or any of the English began their work of emancipation, Paine and Robespierre united in the Jacobin Club at Paris, proclaimed revolutionary freedom for negro slaves, together with the overthrow of Christianity, with an age of what they called reason, instead of religion—set up a strong-minded strumpet in bloomer clothes as the Goddess of Reason, to be worshipped—abolished Sundays, week-days and months—by sacrilegious and sanguinary violence striving to revolutionize not only politics, but property, morals, States and society, from top to bottom. Propagating by the guillotine at home and the sabre abroad, their destructive abominations were arrested by President Washington, with his Secretaries Jefferson and Hamilton, snatching the United States by a state-stroke of executive energy—one of the most memorable and admirable *coups d'état* of modern history—from ruinous warfare.

Of those miscreants of misrule, American root-and-branch Abolitionists are lineal offspring; with the same defiance of God Almighty, the same hatred of the Christian religion and their neighbors, the same delight in robbery and spoliations, the same clergy demonized, the same shameless women on the town, the French *sans culottes*, that is bare-breeched as Robespierre, Paine called themselves the women with their clothes tucked up to display their person in public like strumpets and she-trumpeters.

These American disciples of French infernal apostles strive by public riots to reverse their Saviour's precept—that on love of God and of neighbors hang all the law and the prophets, for which their age of reason substitutes hell-fixed hatred of fellow-countrymen. Fortunately, this odious alienation has not yet proved so fatal as fear and disgust naturally misconceive. For much as our Eastern have contrived to foment hatred between themselves and their Southern fellow-countrymen in union, still that abomination is by no means so desperate or dangerous as the hatred of other united people—English and Irish for each other in the British Union, Austrians, Italians, Hungarians and Croatians in the German union, Poles and Russians in their union, and hardly greater than that of the Gascons and Alsacians in France, who, though they cannot understand each other's language, yet are held together by wonderful concentration of patriotic loyalty to the same country.

Republican loyalty founded on consent and content is so much stronger than mechanical allegiance controlled by force and compulsion, that no jeopardy has befallen American union, which, on the contrary, is corroborated by every strain. We see now a South Carolina Senator, with a thousand negro slaves, clinging to the union upheld against abolition, with intense attachment; and that *sui generis* monster, John Brown, is almost, if not quite the only American traitor ever executed. Since Liberty and Slavery were united in this Republic by nature, by territories, by rivers West and seas East, by language, lineage and other indissoluble ties, Abolitionists flatter themselves, with false unction laid to heart, when they think they can dismember such a union. After the present Brown temporary hubbub passes away, as it soon will, the chief result of Brown's treason will be the election next year of a Unionist for President, strongly pronounced against abolition, beyond all doubt, by a large majority. No future event can be more certain.

For Brown has been the only genuine heroic Abolitionist that has appeared. Where railing at Slavery from a distance is like dogs baying at the moon. Sincere, earnest and determined Abolitionists would like Brown march right upon the negro quarters, storm them, and covet martyrdom, however inevitable. Preaching, praying and lecturing at a distance where there is no Slavery, howling homilies over that martyr's carcass after he was hanged, all such coarse sentimentality, either prefatory or posthumous, is sheer nonsense of Abolition. Lecturing Abolition at twenty-five cents a ticket, or preaching it on a salary of so much a year, may feed and perhaps celebrate the play actors of modern spectacles, caricatures of Roman *panem et circenses* for the entertainment of chambermaids, idlers and other rabble. But hundreds of miles from the scene of action it is but sterile poltroonery, although misdemeanors indictable by common law. Every honest, efficacious Abolitionist must imitate that Beelzebub of their demoniac saints, John Brown, by which alone can they either free slaves, whether willing or not, or sow in prison or on gibbets the seeds of an effectual martyrology. A few clergymen hanged in their canonicals, with strong-minded women in short petticoats, would be spectacles, not indeed to be desired, but which might at least vouch the sincerity of those who only howl at it when there is danger, and most of them because they reckon on the gullibility of their auditors, like Anti-Masons, Know Nothings, or some other hypocritical false pretence of partisan contrivance. Without some heroic risk of life like Brown's, all the rest is leather and prunella. To bring out Victor Hugo's French or old Harriet Martineau's English impertinence, there must be something more striking than hired preachers keeping their precious persons hundreds of miles from any scene of action; railing, as nothing is easier or more useless, like that at Turkish polygamy or Chinese infanticide.

If the Abolitionists will not attest their sincerity by martyrdom, the only other remedy for their sufferings is disunion. And as root and branch, Free-soil, Kansas Aid Societies, territorial devices and all other contrivances by acts of Assembly, Governors, Judges, mobs, and what not, to nullify the Constitution are palpable violations of it, the true and permanent relief for Abolitionism of all shades, denominations and degrees will be separation of the States, departing from the pledges of their forefathers, and constituting themselves openly in another, if they think so, better Confederacy, without the contamination of Slavery. The New-England States with New-York colonized by them, confederated with the Canadas and other British North American provinces, might form another Union—a Northeastern Union—separated from us, who can endure our present condition. The Northeastern Union would have the benefit of all the English abhorrence of Slavery, with fifty thousand fugitive slaves to exemplify their humanity, and we should be left in the Southwestern Union, as always heretofore with politics, interests, habits and progress, such as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Taylor, and Polk, Slaveholding Chief Magistrates, have, from first to last, impressed on us; and as we think, much to our prosperous development: all the Northern Presidents, the two Adamses and Mr. Van Buren, concurring in their system of government.

With filial reverence for the Federal Constitution as framed originally, I shall deplore any such faction as this last of all its Northeastern factions; and being of New-England lineage, part with regret from the New-England States. If they can no longer endure the slave communion, I hope we shall part in peace, as a venerable founder, but inveterate Slaveholder, Abraham, said to Lot: let there be no strife between us, because we be brethren; there is room enough for all of you of the Northeastern Union. Go to Sodom!

We of the Southwestern Union can abide content with Canada.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

C. J. INGERSOLL.

The Tammany Society of New-York.

THE CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 9, 1860.

The Jackson Democratic Club of this city celebrated the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans by a banquet at the Revere House. The responses to the toasts were by I. H. Wright, President of the Club; B. F. Hallet, S. L. Woodbury, Nahu Capen, H. W. Bishop, Ex-Gov. Wells, and Hon. S. W. Johnson, of Maine; Col. John H. George, of New-Hampshire; W. B. Sayles, of Rhode Island; Dr. Bartnette, of New-York, and others. Letters were read from Gov. Seymour and others. The affair was highly successful.

The American Route to China and Japan.—The California advices published in The Times of this morning, contain important and later intelligence from Japan, brought by the Russian war steamer *Novick*, from Hakodadi to San Francisco. We have on several occasions obtained later news from Japan, through this channel, in advance of the regular mails, by way of England. When the telegraphic arrangements on the line of overland mail are completed, marine communication between California and the East will no doubt be more regular and frequent. Our more speedy and direct intercourse with China and Japan will then be by the American route.

FROM JAMAICA.

Legislative Proceedings—Immigration Needed—The American Divers—Trade, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 10, 1859.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Teviot*, with the London mails of the 17th of November, arrived at this port yesterday morning! She brings intelligence that the Queen has conferred the dignity of Knighthood upon Bryan Edwards, Esq., Chief-Justice of Jamaica. Mr. Edwards is the son of the celebrated historian of the West Indies.

There is scarcely any Island news. The Legislature is in session at Spanish Town; but honorable members delight more in making speeches than in devising practical measures for the relief and benefit of the colony. As an example of the procrastination and want of energy that characterize Jamaica legislation, I can point to resolutions, brought only yesterday before the Legislative Council, in which it is set forth "That the Board of Council has been five weeks in session, during which period only two financial bills of annual occurrence, two bills for temporary purposes, and three for general but unimportant objects, have been brought before it." This, while the agricultural and commercial interests of the Island are languishing and depressed,—interests which wholesome legislation might do much to improve. The low character of the Jamaica Assembly, and the personal intrigues and petty ambitions of many of its members have aided materially to create the present absolute distrust of every effort, good or bad, to benefit the colony. Thinking men despair of seeing its fortunes revive under the present system of Government, and they wish for any change that would exclude demagogues from the control of public affairs. Immigration is most urgently needed. No one here doubts its policy or propriety; but those whom it would most benefit lack the energy necessary to compass the enactments and arrangements required for the introduction of Coolie laborers; and if they had the energy, they have not the money. The fact that a thousand dollars would not be loaned by any respectable financial institution, on ten times as many acres of well-situated Jamaica land, presents a truthful as well as telling picture of the fallen fortunes of the island, once famous above all other colonies, but now drifted away too utterly from the confidence of the mother land.

For the first time in the history of Jamaica the country roads are being placed in proper repair. This tells its own story of the short-sighted selfishness of the planters in days gone by, when they made all the money they could on their estates—drained them to the very uttermost—and, instead of expending a portion of their enormous profits in the improvement of the colony, carried all away, that they might act the nabob in England and on the Continent of Europe.

Among the more important measures before the Island Legislature at present is a bill for erecting a Leper Asylum, and another for paving the streets of Kingston, which are knee-deep in sand and gravel. The country folks object to being taxed for the benefit of Kingston, and Kingston alone is certainly too poor to pave its own streets—so I suppose the measure will prove a failure.

The American divers, who came out here several months ago to fish up the old town of Port Royal, have been turning an honest penny. They have astonished the natives; but though they keep their operations very secret, I don't think they have yet discovered any of that fabulous coin with which the streets of Port Royal are said to have been piled when, two hundred years ago, the judgment of God overtook the doomed city. Our divers have, as I said, been making money. They have been employed by Government to inspect and repair the bottoms of sundry war vessels, and they have been well paid for work satisfactorily accomplished. They have, moreover, fished up a quantity of bricks from the old city of Port Royal, which bricks command in the Kingston market six cents a piece as mementoes of former glorious epochs in Colonial history. There seems to be no doubt that when Port Royal, at the sound of an earthquake shock, slid from her sandy eminence, she quietly ensconced herself in the depths of the sea, and there has remained from that day to this. No tumultuous under-currents have disturbed her repose; and the sands of ocean have so far completed the entombment that nothing but the summit of a church steeple is left unburied,—a monument of the catastrophe and a beacon to warn the mariner away from the spot. The divers hope that in the course of time they will be able to remove the sandy strata, and discover some of the ingots that Morgan and his compeers stole from the Spaniard who robbed the Inca and the Montezuma. They are allowed seventy-five per cent. of all they can find.

On the 2d of the present month Mr. Hossack, a member of the Executive Committee, introduced a bill to encourage Chinese immigration into the Island. On the 6th, the same gentleman obtained leave to introduce a second bill, making provision for the introduction of Chinese women and children in connection with general immigration from China. This is done because the Chinese dislike to have their wives bound by the same contracts that they themselves are willing to undertake, and as the only means to induce them to bring their wives and children with them it becomes necessary that the latter should be imported at the public cost as free settlers. Every one here is satisfied that immigration is the only possible hope for the Island, and it is believed that both these bills will pass without opposition.

The brigantine *Norfolk*, from Baltimore on the 23d ult., and the schooner *Robert J. Maitland*, from same port, same day, arrived at Port Royal within a few minutes of each other on the 4th inst. The brig *J. W. Lovett*, from New-York, 14 days, arrived the day before yesterday. In port, loading: ship *Jenny Lind*, of Boston, and brig *Susan Duncan*, of New-York.

The health of the Island is excellent, and the weather all that could be desired.

Trade statistics for 1859, ending Sept. 30, show that with the single exception of the article of coffee, the exports of the present year have been materially under those of 1858, and with the exception of ginger, largely under those of 1857.

The falling off in sugar as compared with 1858 is 4,187 hhds., and with 1857, 1,614 hhds. In rum the decrease is 1,943 puncheons, as compared with 1858, and 1,747 with 1557.

There is a slight increase in coffee of 162,236 lbs. over 1858, but as compared with 1857, a decrease of 1,695,698 lbs.

In pimento the falling off is very large, being 4,809,347 lbs., or upwards of 50 ⅌ cent., as compared with 1858, and 3,910,401 lbs. in comparison with 1857.

Ginger and arrow-root also show a considerable decline on the exports of last year, but there is an increase in ginger over the exports of 1857 of 208,733 lbs.

S.

[Advertisement.]

Young lawyers, before engaging in practice, would do well to have a carefully prepared Phrenological Chart made out, from which they may learn how to direct their powers to the best advantage, to overcome diffidence and sensitiveness, and to understand exactly the sphere or place in life they can best fill. Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway, gives charts with full written description of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

A MAN KILLED BY RATS.

To prevent misfortune, nuisance and damages caused by Rats and Mice, use "*Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer*," the only remedy in the whole world sure to exterminate thoroughly, all premises, from Rats and Mice. Also, Remedies guaranteed to destroy Bugs, Roaches, Ants, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by the inventor and proprietor, Joseph Meyer, No. 612 Broadway, and sole Agent, A. B. Sands & Co.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Why should any one suffer when Holloway's Medicines can be procured in every town and village of the Union? They are the only positive remedies for rheumatism, whether acute, chronic, nervous, muscular or inflammatory.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

An Independent Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The New-York Times is the youngest of the daily newspapers of the City of New-York. The first number was issued on the 18th of September, 1851,—so that it has only just completed the eighth year of its publication. But it has already become one of the most widely known and most firmly established daily journals of the United States. Its circulation is quite as large as that of any other daily of its class in the City of New-York,—and in reputation for enterprise, energy, and reliability, it may fairly challenge comparison with any other newspaper in the country.

The TIMES is wholly and entirely INDEPENDENT in its discussion of all topics of public interest. It does not deny or doubt the importance or necessity of Political Parties to the proper management of public affairs,—for all experience shows that in every Constitutional Government party divisions and party contentions are essential to the preservation of public liberty, and to the vigorous and responsible conduct of the Administration. But while it does not quarrel with party organizations, it declines to be their instrument. Party organs are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently influential already. Every party and every faction has its representatives and retained advocates in the newspaper Press. The great majority of the journals of the United States are directly connected with the party organizations of the country—representing their principles, seeking the promotion of their ends, echoing their wishes, publishing news and speeches, with comments only in their interest,—and being conducted and managed merely as agents for the accomplishment of party purposes. They have, therefore, no higher authority and no stronger claim to confidence and respect than the parties they represent. As a general thing they are read mainly by that portion of the public who concur with them in opinion; and, as their statements are always more or less colored by their sentiments and wishes, they command very little attention, and still less influence, beyond the immediate circle of their own partisans.

The TIMES asserts for Journalism a higher function than this. Instead of consenting to be simply the retained advocate of any political party, it claims the right to judge, fairly and dispassionately, *all* parties,—approving and aiding whatever in any of them may tend to the promotion of the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large.

Its first great aim is to become a RELIABLE NEWSPAPER,—reporting promptly and fairly everything of public interest concerning all parties and all public men,—neither distorting nor exaggerating facts for the benefit or the injury of any, but rendering equal and exact justice to all alike. It does not profess neutrality upon any political issue,—still less indifference to any great political movement:—but while it will discuss everything connected with public affairs, with perfect freedom and with whatever ability it can command, it will do this, not in the interest, for the benefit, or under the control of any public man, or of any Political Party,—but solely in the interest of Truth and Justice, and for the promotion of the welfare of the whole country. While upon all topics its tone will be firm, vigorous and entirely independent, it will deal in argument rather than invective, in the language of persuasion rather than menace, and will strive to allay, by all fair and just appeals, rather than to increase by inflammatory counsels, the sectional agitation which disturbs the peace and threatens the welfare of the Federal Union. It will insist always upon a faithful adherence to the Constitution, respect for the Judicial authorities of the nation, and a strict compliance with the duties and obligations which devolve upon the citizens of a common country. Upon the subject of Slavery, while it will never seek occasion for thrusting it upon public attention, it will not shrink from its discussion whenever it shall be brought prominently before the country, and made the theme of public controversy; but it will treat it as a local institution, the creature of local law, and subject to the exclusive supervision and control of the communities in which it exists. The Times will resist every attempt, and will denounce every proposition, to wage war upon it from without, or to excite the fears, wound the pride, and arouse the resentments of those States which may be disposed or obliged to permit its continued existence. But it will also oppose every endeavor to extend it into regions now free from its influence, to reopen the Slave-trade with Africa, to impose the laws and the principles on which it rests upon other States, and to exact for it an undue share of influence and of power in the Councils of the Confederacy. It will press upon all sections—upon the South and upon the North—the full discharge of all their duties under the Constitution, and will rebuke and resist every attempt on the part of ultraists, in either section, to promote their own views and objects at the expense of justice and the public good.

The Times will discuss all topics of general interest, in every department of public action, and always in the interest of Order, the Public Peace and the general prosperity of the community. Its influence will be uniformly conservative, without neglecting any just and safe means of social or political Progress. While it will report promptly and accurately all intelligence of general interest in every department of human activity, it will never pander to vicious tastes, and will exclude from its columns everything that might render it unsafe or improper for general Family perusal. It will seek to promote the public welfare by urging the claims of Education, Morality and Religion upon the masses of the people, and in all its discussions it will endeavor constantly to be guided and controlled by the spirit of Moderation, Patriotism and Common Sense. It seeks the confidence and respect of reflecting men of all parties, but makes no appeal to those with whom party success is the first motive of action, and the peace and welfare of the country the last.

In its Correspondence, both Foreign and Domestic the Times will not be inferior to any other American Journal. Its Reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, of Financial, Commercial and General Intelligence, of important Legal and Criminal Trials, and of whatever may have special interest for the great body of the community, will be full, prompt and reliable.

The price of the New-York Times, (Daily,) by mail, Six Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the daily paper, a Literary Department, embracing standard novels and tales, and miscellaneous selections of the highest interest. The Agricultural Department is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader. Price, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, Five Dollars; ten copies to one address, Twenty Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information to the Farmer and Gardener, a department which has become highly popular. Price Two Dollars a year; three copies to one address, Five Dollars; five copies to one address, Eight Dollars; ten copies to one address, Ten Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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As an Advertising Medium, the Times has claims to attention, from the extent and character of its circulation, fully equal to those of any other journal in the country.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" [illegible] to their
FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines.......... [illegible]
No. 1 sewing machines.......... [illegible]
The family sewing machine, A.......... [illegible]
The family sewing machine.......... [illegible]
Hemming gauges.......... [illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Banning has returned to his office No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., four doors west of Broadway, for the radical cure of hernia, and female and spinal diseases, etc., by his improved Braces. Information mailed free. Hours, 9 to 4.

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
This unpleasant and painful result of "catching cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, singers and public speakers will find them of peculiar advantage.
"We have found them of great service in allaying Bronchial Irritation, and in subduing hoarseness produced by Colds."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, late Editor Zion's Herald.*
Sold by all Druggists.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS and BOYS, at
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest marked prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

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Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

$40—New Sewing Machine—$40.
We have just introduced the Parker Machine, under patent of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson—a first-class, double-thread, lock-stitch, noiseless, rapid, beautiful. VERNON & CO., No. 469 Bowery.

Iron in the Blood.
The Peruvian Syrup, or protected solution of Protoxide of Iron, combined. Sold wholesale and retail by HARRIS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.
A pamphlet on the "importance of Iron in the Human Organism," can be had on application.

For Chilblains.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is an immediate and effective remedy.
Sold by all druggists.

Skaters,
Who require strength of limbs and suppleness of the joints, should use DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
Sold by all druggists.

Useful Invention.
An article which ought to be in every family. About particulars, address Dr. H. HERSHFEILD, No. 486 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 379 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

MARRIED

Beacom—Britton.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 3 by Rev. R. C. Putney, in 2d-st. M. E. Church, Mr. Jas Beacom to Miss Margaret Britton, both of this City.

DIED.

Lindsay.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 7, Margaret Lindsay, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 Eldridge-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.

Kellogg.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 8, Mrs. Minerva Warner, wife of Frederick Kellogg, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, No. 96 4th-av., without further notice.

Brown.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 8, Richard B. Brown, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Warner.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 8, at 8½ o'clock, Georgiana Taylor, wife of Samuel B. Warner, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Van Derlip.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 8, Mrs. Catherine Mairs, wife of Samuel A. Van Derlip, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 233 West 23d-st., this (Tuesday,) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Higgings.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 8, Catherine Eliza, eldest daughter of John and Sarah Higgins, after a long and painful illness, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 129 White-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Banks.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 9, Adaline Riggs, wife of Wright Banks, in the 28th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Townsend, No. 23 Grove-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester County, for interment, where the funeral services will be held.

Bleecker.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 8, Henry A. Bleecker, aged 35 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Jas. W. Bleecker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

McCarty.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 9, Jacob O. McCarty, only son of Thomas and Abigail McCarty, aged 6 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 189 7th-av.

Meeks.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 8, of congestion of the brain, Clarence, son of John and Elizabeth Meeks, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 Madison-av., without further invitation.

Duvall.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 8, Mrs. Mary Ruckell Duvall, widow of Joseph Duvall, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Cyrus H. Loutrel, No. 90 West 10th-st.

Burchard.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, John D. Burchard.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, No. 367 4th-st., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

Cumming.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 9, Susie, daughter of James P. and Margaret Cumming, aged 3 years 2 months and 11 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 326 West 24th-st.

Netterville.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Netterville.

☞ Hudson and Cattskill, N. Y., papers please copy.

Terrow.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, Mrs. Elizabeth Terrow, aged 75 years.

Moffat.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 7, of congestion of the liver, Edwin C. Moffat, aged 39 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Oxford-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Marshall.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 9, Rev. Joseph D. Marshall, aged 55 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the New-York and New-York East Conferences of the M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

Hull.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 9, at the residence of her son, after a lingering illness, Mrs. A. E. Hull, formerly of New-Haven, Conn., in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 154 Montague-place.

Scott.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, relict of James Scott, formerly a merchant in this City.

The remains will be taken to Jamaica for interment.

Underhill.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Monday morning, Jan. 2, Charles Underhill, aged 53 years 5 months and 12 days.

Le Roy.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 8, Ellen Rhinelander, daughter of Anson V. H. and Ellen L. Le Roy, aged 6 months.

Lord.—At Lyme, Conn., on Monday evening, Jan. 2, of pneumonia, Richard L. Lord, Esq., aged 66 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 13, Jan. 9, 1860.

18, 56, 48, 55, 33, 64, 46, 57, 19, 4, 63, 30, 51, 45.

Class No. 14, Jan. 9, 1860.

16, 27, 59, 9, 6, 28, 65, 71, 61, 17, 19, 56, 46, 5.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 9, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

NEW BOOKS.

WORCESTER'S
NEW
[illegible] DICTIONARY

And the delivery of copies to subscribers will commence Jan. 2, 1860. The Library [illegible] on extra fine paper, and bound in half Turkey [illegible] is issued at $7 50 per copy. This edition [illegible] for typographical beauty and general excellence of execution by any similar work ever issued from the American Press, is published for subscribers only.

The entire work is comprised in *one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four* [illegible] *pages*, with introductory treatises on Pr[illegible], Orthography and various subjects relating [illegible], and to Lexicography, and also [illegible] the usual accompaniments to an En[illegible] Dictionary.

During the past year advance sheets of the quarto have been submitted to the most [illegible]ars; and, in accordance with the expressions of approval so freely and generally tendered, we confidently offer it to the public as—in the words of the *North American Review*—"THE STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE."

We present the following considerations and testimonials in its behalf:

1. The entire work in all its parts is NEW.
2. The VOCABULARY contains TWENTY THOUSAND words and definitions more than any other English dictionary.
3. The vocabulary of TECHNICAL TERMS of Sciences, Arts, Professions and Trades, is especially full and accurate.
4. The ILLUSTRATIONS are ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED in number.
5. FIVE THOUSAND SYNONYMS, so called, treated in upwards of ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED distinct articles.
6. No SEPARATE REFERENCE is required for Synonyms, Illustrations, or Technical terms—the whole work being symmetrical and consistent.
7. In ORTHOGRAPHY and PRONUNCIATION it represents the usage of the best English and American writers and speakers.
8. It is IMPARTIAL towards all sects and parties.

We subjoin the following testimonials which will be read with interest:

Hon. Geo. Bancroft, LL.D., says: "On questions of orthography, I shall make it my standard, allowing myself rare deviations, or, perhaps, no deviations whatever."

The new and authentic etymologies, the conciseness and completeness of the definitions, the nicety with which the different shades of meaning in synonyms are distinguished, and the conscientious accuracy of the work in all its departments, give it, in my judgment, the highest claims to public favor.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

I concur with the opinion of Mr. Bryant.
WASHINGTON IRVING.
Sunnyside, May 14, 1859.

Hon. Edward Everett, in speaking of Worcester's Dictionary, says: "I have made constant use of Worcester's Dictionaries since their first publication. His orthography and pronunciation represent, so far as I am aware, the most approved usage of our language. *His definitions seldom leave anything to desire.*"

"His large Dictionary, now in course of publication, will be in every respect superior to any one existing of the English language." Joseph G. Cogswell.
Astor Library, May 2, 1859."

Prof. Charles G. Cleveland, in the *Compendium of American Literature*, says: "It will, in fullness, in consistent orthography and in correct orthoepy, be in advance, doubtless, of anything of the kind we now have."

* * * In fine, the work must take its unchallenged place as far in advance of any previous attempt in its direction, and as necessarily the standard Dictionary of the English language.—*North American Review.*

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FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS.
We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newly-invented Over-string Grand Piano by Letters Patent, dated Dec. 20, 1859.
Having ascertained that several piano manufacturers have lately commenced making Overstring Grands, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.
The Fifth Lecture will be delivered by
Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr.,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.
Subject: "THE FRENCH HISTORY AND SPIRIT."
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
Or TROCHES,
For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS should be used in all cases of biliousness, dyspepsia, costiveness, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver and bilious secretions, headache, irregular action of the heart, weakness, sluggishness of the kidneys, inflammation of the bowels, stomach, or kidneys; a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will at once remove the offending tumor that occasioned these difficulties, and restore ease and comfort to the patient.
In cases of fever, either bilious, typhoid, yellow, scarlet, fever and ague, ship fever, congestive fever, and in fact all classes of fevers, a few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will effect a cure.
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
R. R. Remedies are sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1860.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the great constitutional remedy. It heals old sores, purifies the blood, instils within the system renewed health, and resolves and exterminates all chronic and constitutional diseases. It will effectually eradicate from the system all scrofulous and cancerous affections, tumors, nodes, ulcers, cankers, rash, tetter, rickets, fever-sores, salt-rheum, skin diseases, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
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PILES, PILES, PILES.
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. References given to more than two dozen of persons in this City who were cured by Dr. Witmer's medicine. Just try it.
Agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Depot No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the most excruciating Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c., thereby rendering it important that every family should keep a supply in the house. Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. It speedily relieves from pain those suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c., and arrests all diseases.
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
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DANGEROUS—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We invite the aid of all who know the inestimable value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS to the afflicted in every section of the country, to aid us in ferreting out and bringing to justice the counterfeiters of the preparation, and their aiders and abettors. Several most pernicious imitations of this popular restorative have recently been brought out in Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by these concoctions, we feel it incumbent upon us to give this warning through the Press. The national reputation acquired by the Bitters as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the field a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their celebrity. Please see to it, therefore, that the article you buy has a fac simile of the proprietor's signature on the label, and that the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" are blown in the side of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork.
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—NOTICE TO HACKMEN.—All drivers of carriages will set down their company with their horses towards 15th-st., and take them up in reverse order. By order of
AMOS PILSBURY, Genl. Supt.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER—"IN its natural state." Price $3 per dozen.
C. B. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

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Are now selling off the balance of their Dress Goods at unusually low prices.

Valentia Plaids and Stripes at 1s. 6d. and 2s., worth 2s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.

Ottoman Cloths at 50 cents, worth 75 cents per yard.

Also, a lot of small bright Plaid French Poplins at 50 cents, worth $1 per yard.

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500 dozen more fine FRENCH KID GLOVES at 5s. per pair, worth 7s.

These Gloves we can confidently recommend, as they have given universal satisfaction to our customers.

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TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
IN
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BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK
MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY,
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AT THAT TIME.
The store will be positively closed on Tuesday, Jan. 31,
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CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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At $6 50; former price, $9.
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At $7 50 and $8; former price, $10 and $11.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
Superbly Finished, at $10; former price, $14.
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FURS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE!
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
NO. 54 BROADWAY,
Having just received, by a special Act of Parliament, an extension of their Charter for a limited time, give hereby
PUBLIC NOTICE,
THAT THEY WILL SELL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
At retail, for cash only,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
As their Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway, will be kept open positively only for 30 days longer, Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call as early as possible. By order of the Board,
MARK J. KING, Director.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.
I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.
WM. BANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

LADIES—MAKE MONEY! SPLENDID INVESTMENT! Last chance. Can double your money next Winter. Hasten before too late. Orders received from the trappers to sell remainder of the choicest selected Furs ever offered in New-York. No humbug! Rush with the crowd thronging the Fur Trappers' Depôt Sales Rooms, No. 9 Bowery, up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms and good board at moderate prices may be had at No. 47 Bond-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st, near Union-square; the house is finely located, and has gas, bath, &c.; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $9 and $10 per week, according to rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, to a family or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements. Neighborhood one of the best in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Three handsomely decorated and furnished rooms on the second floor to let to a small family. Terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms and good board may be had at moderate prices at No. 47 Bond-st.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, a furnished room, with board, in a respectable family not too far up town. Address E. W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHING to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE AND small rooms, with full or partial board, in a pleasant location, within 5 minutes' walk of the South and Wall st. ferries. No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is a pleasant location, and rooms have all the modern conveniences attached. Best of references given and required. Dinner at 6. Also, one single room.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENTLEMEN; also, a parlor and bedroom, with grate, gas, closets, and bath-room with hot and cold water attached, at No. 28 East 28th st., near Madison-av.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WOULD BE GLAD TO get board in a small family that have two or three small children that she could teach for her board and room. Address D. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for ten days. City references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BETWEEN 8th and 14th sts., near Broadway, will let a pleasant nicely furnished room, having gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 31st-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman with a pleasant room and full or partial board. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box 108 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suites, at moderate rates. Best references given and required. Apply at No. 85 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with comfortable board at reasonable rates at No. 192 West 18th-st.

NO. 24 BLEECKER-ST.—TO LET, A NEATLY furnished room, on the second floor, to one or two gentlemen, without board. The house is occupied by a private family.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with and without board, in a large house, conveniently located for the cars and stages; the family is small, the table excellent; good references required. Apply at No. 4 8th-av., Abingdon-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, PARTIAL board in a quiet family, with good-sized room, fire, &c. Terms not to exceed $6 per week; location below 4th-st. and west of Broadway. Address S. A. S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor, with board, by a gentleman and wife, between 23d and 4th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address L. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AND QUIET FAMILY, two rooms, with board: one for a gentleman and wife, and one for wife's mother. Amount willing to be paid, if suited, $21. Address C., Box 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH BOARD for gentleman and wife, west of Broadway, between Bleecker and 16th sts. Address J. M. R., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held in their rooms, Brooklyn Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by WM. V. TUPPER, Esq. Subject—*The True Philanthropy.* The public are cordially invited to attend.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL,
FIVE DOLLARS PER TON.
Orders received at the office of the Company,
No. 35 William-st.,
and at the Yard, No. 322 8th av.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply at No. 179 Pearl st., rear office, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—A REALLY FIRST-class servant, of reliable, trustworthy habits, is one of the greatest luxuries in housekeeping. To secure such either as professed cook, plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, experienced nurse, waitress laundress or general servant, ladies need only call at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is the resort of nearly every first class servant in Brooklyn out of place. Twelve years established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and experienced American lady as housekeeper or nurse; understands domestic economy thoroughly; also understands the care of a child from birth; would have no objection to take the management of a widower's establishment. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its various branches; she is, also, a professed laundress and chambermaid; is willing to take either work in a gentleman's house. The best references from the highest families in city and country can be obtained. Call, for two days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS, COMpetent young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a first-class baker of bread and pies; could go in the capacity of laundress; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., up stairs.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED ENGlish young woman wishes a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; understands every thing connected with the business, in French, English and American style, to suit a respectable family, hotel, or private boarding-house. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's dresses: no objection to a lady that boards; wages from $6 to $7. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days; good reference given.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; who understands baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WHO understands the cutting and making of boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, will go out by the day or week at a moderate charge. A permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 132 3d-av., near 15th-st. in the trimmings store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY THE DAY, WEEK or month, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress: understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IN A highly respectable family, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; is acquainted with the French or English system of cooking. Best of references. Can be seen, for a week, (if not engaged,) at No. 393 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A middle-aged English woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; or a situation as seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 44 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has best of City reference from her last place. Small private family preferred. Call for two days at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTWORthy, economical and highly recommended girl, as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a good cook, and a most superior washer and ironer, neat, and obliging girl, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as a first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; all kinds of soups, pastry jellies and creams; and also a good baker. City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family to do housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take charge of an invalid lady. For further particulars apply, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 304 Mulberry-st., Wesley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; would do the up-stair work in a small family; good reference can be given. Call at No. 682 Houston-st., near Thompson, Room No. 11, for three days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUation as cook and laundress, in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $8; or as chambermaid and laundress; does up linens in good style. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to take charge of a baby from its birth; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, or as laundress, by a woman who is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object, but an agreeable home. References exchanged. Call at No. 205 West 31st-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups pastry and bread. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook in a respectable private family; has no objection to assist in washing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 397 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or would do waiting and assist with chamberwork; has the best City recommendation from her last place. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 364 3d-av., in the Bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business, meats, game, soups, and confectionery in all its branches. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 76 West 24th st., third door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 14 6th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress in a good family by a competent person who can give the best testimonials as to character and respectability. Apply at No. 115 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family; is a first-class cook; best of City references given. Apply at No. 160 Waverley-place, a few doors above the Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable woman; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, AND to assist with chamberwork and children, by a Protestant English girl. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 84 East 10th-st.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good testimonials. Call at No. 436 3d-av., above 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR TO do chamberwork and waiting. Has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 363 2d-av., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress; wages $4 per month. Can be seen at No. 251 West 39th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation in a small private family. Best of reference. Call at No. 188 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WISHES to go to Liverpool on business, would go with a family as assistant, or to wait upon an invalid, taking passage as recompense; good reference can be given. Address W. A., Box No. 197 *Times* office.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good and careful driver, and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN a situation as porter in a wholesale store; would make himself generally useful. A permanent situation more an object than wages; has good reference. Address J. K., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, 16 years old, in the country; can milk cows, care and drive horses and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good City reference; can be seen for three days at 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to help take care of horses and cows, and make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from his last place. Address J. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young Englishman as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly. Apply at No. 9 John-st., or by letter, addressed to W. P., for two days.

A RARE CHANCE.—A GENTLEMAN OF RESpectability, refinement and education, (a teacher of languages and music,) desires to obtain a situation as a clerk, correspondent, tutor, or as a traveler's companion. No objection to go in every other part of the Union, provided with a good and permanent situation. Best of City references. Address, CHARLES L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-rate married gardener, who has filled some of the best places in England and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, greenhouse plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables; his recommendations will show his superior ability as a practical gardener; is also proficient in the art of laying out and planting of new places in the most modern style. Address D. M., Gardener, Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., who have known the advertiser long.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or first-class boarding-house, or would wait on an invalid gentleman, by a single young man, an Episcopalian, with good City recommendations from his last employers. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Apply at No. 141 23th-st., near 2d-av., in the store, for this week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener: thoroughly understands his business in both branches, and can give the best of reference from his last employer; no objections to going in the country. Address J. W. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable married man, without a family. Is a good vegetable gardener; has 12 years' good reference; is strictly temperate. Has no objection to go into the country. Call or address No. 198 East 21st-st., 4th floor front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady and respectable single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, having a thorough knowledge of the City; best of reference can be given. Address J. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, or is capable to take a steward's situation in a club-house or restaurant; is a man who understands his business, as his reference will certify, the superintending of dinners, suppers, catering, carving, &c. Address C. H., No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its parts, and has lived in the most noble families in Europe and New-York; has three years' City reference, and can be seen till engaged at No. 221 West 14th-st. Inquire for J. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A Protestant single young man, who perfectly understands his business; has no objections to the country; has the best City reference. Address G. W., for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH coachman, who has been with one of the best families in this City. Best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has good references and would make himself generally useful. Address B. O., Box No. 194 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A first-class dry goods house, by a young man who can control a good near-by trade. Address W. A. D., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO understands single and double entry, desires a situation where, by attention to the interests of his employers, he would be advanced; if necessary, would attend to some out-door duties, or assist as salesman, has had nearly five years' experience in this City. Refers to present employers. Address B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a young man 23 years of age, in a law office: has had three years' experience, and is fully competent to take charge of the registers, draw papers, and is conversant with the practice generally. References first class. Address LEX, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING A knowledge of the hardware business, is desirous of a situation as stock clerk in a jobbing-house, at a small salary; best of references given. Address Box No. 122 *Times* Office, for four days.

A FIRST RATE PRIVATE WAITER WITH good city references, a Protestant, understands his business thoroughly—the care of furniture, silver, marketing, &c. Address for two days, No. 355 6th avenue, cor. 22d-st., in the store.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—WANTED—A situation in a dry goods jobbing house, by a young man who can influence a first-class trade. Address, for one week, CLEVELAND, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

LAW.—A LAD OF SIXTEEN, A GOOD WRITER, and accustomed to office business, wants a situation. Address B. W. KIRKHAM, No. 140 Broadway.

LAW.—B. W. KIRKHAM WISHES DESK ROOM, for which he will pay a stipulated rent in services. Address B. W. KIRKHAM, Box No. 2,683 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO HAS A COMPEtent knowledge of sorting and packing printed calicoes; also, a man competent to inspect printed calicoes; to suitable persons liberal wages will be given. Apply by letter (with address) to D. & J. McLELLAN, No 26 Spruce-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED WOman, in the country, near the City, to be generally useful as chambermaid, waiter, taking care of children, &c. Apply, for three days, at No. 42 White-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED.—TWELVE SMART YOUNG MEN, from 16 to 20 years of age, competent to take charge of certain departments in manufacturing skirts. Apply corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS A FINE SEAMstress, and to wash muslins, look after the linen, do a little chamberwork; she must be willing to make herself useful in case of sickness. Call at 9 in the morning, or 8 in the evening, at No. 110 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A STOUT BOY, AGED 16, A SITuation to take care of a horse or any other light work; would make himself generally useful to his employer. Address J. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO DO GENERAL housework; the other as nurse and chambermaid. Protestants preferred. Address SERVANT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNdress, well recommended for neatness and industry; German preferred. Apply at No. 53 9th-st., between 10 and 2.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small private family. Apply from 10 to 4 this day, at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike.

WANTED—IN A STORE, A SINGLE MAN. APply at No. 502 Grand-st., cor. Sheriff.

CARPET UPHOLSTERERS WANTED—TO work by the month or by the piece. The highest wages paid and steady employment given to first-class layers. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands the care of a green house perfectly, and who is not afraid of work. Address Box No. 1,180 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND!"
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE,
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!
One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in
EVERY FAMILY,
by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:

NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.

After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.
C. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:
WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Dèpôt, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H. KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle, with full directions for use.

Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.

A splendid Lithographic Show Card printed in colors given with each package. Manufactured by
F. B. STARR.
No. 307 Market st., Newark, N. J.
Dèpôt No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

$40 BUYS THE PEOPLE'S FARM MILL.—Sanford's Patent, manufactured by R. S. Howard, Buffalo, which grinds 160 to 200 bushels per day of Corn, (coarse or fine,) Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans, Flaxseed, Plaster, Salt, Charcoal, &c., &c. For simplicity, durability and practical use it has no equal. Any power will run it where a belt can be attached; about two horse-power required; the mill has been tested, proved the best now in use and awarded the silver medal and numerous premiums. Forty dollars buys it complete. Address all orders to
M. C. CHADWICK, No. 17 Spruce-st., New-York.
Send for Circular.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO. 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL SHILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISkeys, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET —French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM'S CLUB NIGHT TO-MORROW EVENING.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF 107 HARLEM AND UP-TOWN LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 60th-st.—6 lots, s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av.
On S. E. cor. 10th-av. and 121st-st.—Plot of 7 lots.
On N. W. cor. 6th-av. and 130th-st.—2 lots.
On 6th-av.—8 lots, s. s., bet. 141st and 142d sts.
On 141st-st.—4 lots, n. s., adjoining above.
On 142d-st.—6 lots, s. s., adjoining above, in rear.
On Broadway—8 lots, s. s., bet. 187th and 188th sts.
On 11th-av.—16 lots, e. and w. s., bet. 187th and 188th sts.
On 187th-st.—2 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 187th-st.—23 lots, n. s., bet. Broadway and 11th-av.
On 188th-st.—23 lots, s. s., bet. Broadway and 11th-av.
On 188th-st.—2 lots, s. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.

The above property embraces many choice and desirable lots, in a rapidly improving neighborhood. SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, TITLE PERFECT and TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY,
TUESDAY, Jan. 10,
At 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., Chairs, tables, China, glass and crockery-ware, &c., from the United States steamer *Wabash*, consisting of table linen, French China dinner and breakfast sets, Sheffield table cutlery, silver-plated ware, lamps, cooking utensils, &c.

ALSO,
Loaf sugar, teas, coffee, soap, English cheese, candles and other stores.

ALSO,
A museum of curiosities from all parts of the world, some very rare and valuable; they have been collected by the present owner at a great expense, and are well worthy of public attention.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11,
At 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
An invoice of modern and ancient oil-paintings, some very fine works of art, to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of the executor.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY CHOICE HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 6th av.—1 lot W. S. 25th, near 132d st.
On 6th av.—2 lots S. and N. W. cor. 137th and 138th sts.
On 7th-av.—4 lots E. S., adj., and n. S. E. c. 135th-st.
On 132d-st.—2 lots N. S., 435 feet W. 5th-av.
On 135th st.—1 lot S. side, 285 feet W. 5th-av.
On 136th-st.—14 lots N. and S. S., bet. 6th and 7th avs.
On 137th-st.—6 lots N. and S. S., bet. 6th and 7th avs.
On 138th-st.—3 lots N. and S. S., bet. 5th and 7th avs.
On 139th-st.—11 lots N. and S. S., bet. 5th and 6th avs.
On 144th-st.—6 lots S. S., between 5th and 6th avs.

These lots are as desirable as any in market for investment.

The sale will be positive and terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 181 Bleecker-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in satin and brocatel, rosewood piano, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top pier and centre tables, sofas, tête-à-tête, chairs, &c.; mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, dressing tables and chairs, &c., mostly made by Baudouine; royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets; China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues previous to the sale at the office of Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALErooms No. 13 Park-row. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock. ELEGANT CARVED FURNITURE—Consisting of a splendid assortment of superb and artistically finished stock; among which are octagon centre-tables, somnos, Fontainbleaux, chairs, library tables, various patterns, hall chairs, round-top glass frames, square picture frames, Grecian and Buccleugh pattern, oval glass frames, Chiefnire marble-top, side-boards, commodes, bureaus, bookcases, various sizes, hat stands, Glastonborough Abbotts chairs, wardrobes with drawers, music stands, bedsteads, Davenport desks, corner-tables, work boxes, large-sized glass stands, dressing-tables, &c. This sale comprises the most magnificent collection of carved furniture ever offered at auction, and will be made without reserve.

Now on exhibition.

N. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.

BY N. C. JEWETT, AT HIS SALESROOM, No 142 Broadway, near Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. TUESDAY, Jan. 10. Catalogue sale of fine fancy glass ware, silver ware, guitars, robes and furs, consisting of Bohemian and cut glass toilet, decanters, &c., glass fancy ware, candlesticks, lamps, chandeliers, salts, castors, silver knives, forks, spoons, card baskets, &c.; also 40 pure-toned guitars and violins; 50 carriage and sleigh robes, embracing Polar and brown bear, wolf, prairie and other skins, being as varied and desirable a collection as any offered this season; also, 100 lots mink fur capes, muffs and cuffs; children's sets ermine, sable capes; also victorines, imported and river mink capes, &c. This sale is worthy special attention, being peremptory. Attention of ladies particularly called.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10 and 11, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large sale of rich fancy goods, comprising some of the finest goods in the market, to be sold without reserve to close invoices; a large assortment of Chinese boxes, desks, cabinets, vases, tea caddies, &c., Parian bronzes, bronze and ormolu goods, fancy glove and work boxes, inlaid and other; mantle ornaments, clock vases, real bronzes, fancy baskets, rich bronze large vases, painted China, &c. Also, several pieces of beautiful real marble statuary, vases, Parian alabaster goods, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and rubbers at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising a general assortment of the above goods. Catalogues on morning of sale

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CHOICE white Granite, flown mulberry, C. C., edged, dipt and yellow ware; also, glass-ware.—TUESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st., a positive, cash sale, worthy the notice of City and country dealers.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 70 Crosby-st., all the furniture, &c., in the above house—1 rosewood piano, beds, bedding, carpets, parlor suites, curtains, chamber suites, dining-room furniture, kitchen furniture, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—By the Grace of God, free and independent:
To Deborah Cone, Richmond, Mass.,
Samuel J. Cone, Albany, N. Y.,
Theodore B. Cone, Richmond, Mass.,
Elizabeth A. Cone, West Stockbridge, Mass.,
Elizabeth F. Spoor, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
Azubah G. Fairchild, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
Fanny Fairchild, New-Haven, Conn.,
Lucy N. Raymond, Lenox, Mass.,
Mary E. Raymond, Lenox, Mass.,
John S. Ferry, Albany, N. Y.,
Charles Perry, Geneseo, Ill.,
William J Gates, Tabor, Iowa,
Clarinda G. Northrop, Kansas,
Sarah A. Wheat, Oberlin, Ohio,
Jacob C. Van Dyck, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Bible Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Tract Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Education Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate Education at the West, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Seamen's Friend Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Congregational Church and Society of Richmond, in the county of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Town of Richmond, in the County of Berkshire, and State of Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof:

Being the legatees and next of kin of Samuel Gates, late of the City of Albany, in the County of Albany, deceased, and to the creditors of said Gates, Greeting: Whereas, John S. Perry and Jacob Van Dyck, executors of the will of Samuel Gates, deceased, have lately made application to our Surrogate of the County of Albany, to have their accounts as such executors finally settled. You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our said Surrogate at his office in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend to the final settlement of the accounts of the said executors of said Samuel Gates, deceased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed.

[L.S.] Witness—Justus Haswell, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Albany, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1860. JUSTUS HASWELL, Surrogate.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE any knowledge of ROBERT BURNS, the younger, eldest son of Robert Burns, the elder, (formerly of High-st., in the town of Belfast, in the County of Antrim, in Ireland, but afterward, and at the time of his death, resident in the town of Newtownards, in the County of Down, in Ireland aforesaid, linen draper,) who left Ireland in 1830, and went to New-York, in the year 1836, in the United States of America, and, after a short residence, went on a whaling voyage to sea as a seaman on a whale-fishing vessel to the Northern Seas, and has not been heard of by his family since the year 1843, are requested to communicate to the undersigned such their knowledge, and to inform, in particular if said Robert Burns, the younger, be living or dead; or if dead, where and at what time he died; or when and where he was last seen or heard of, and if the said Robert Burns, the younger, should be still living, and that this advertisement should meet his eye he is hereby informed that a legacy bequeathed to him by the will of his late father, who died in the month of August, 1843, has been invested in the Government Securities of the United Kingdom, under the control of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, for his benefit. Dated at Belfast aforesaid, this 29th day of November, 1859.
ANDREWS, SON & MacLAINE,
Solicitors for John Burns, a brother of said Robert Burns, the younger. Offices No. 62 Donegal st., Belfast, and No. 103 Capel-st., Dublin, Ireland.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN to trust my wife, ROSALIE DIMON, late of Lima, Peru, as no debts contracted by her will be recognized or paid by me. JOHN F. DIMON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY evening last, by a country gentleman, between Pine-st. and the corner of Barclay and Church, a valuable gold watch, with fob-chain and agate key. By leaving it with LATHROP & LUDINGTON, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, the finder will receive the above reward.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING A SUM of money (supposed to amount to $50 or $60) with bills and papers of no value except to the owner. The finder of the above will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to the subscribers, JOSEPH McKEE & SON, corner Broome and Eldridge sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR SALE,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

WEST 11TH-ST.—Two convenient brick houses, Nos. 98 and 100, near 5th-av.

WEST 12TH-ST.—Three first-class, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 120, 128 and 130, near 5th-av.

WEST 16TH-ST.—Four-story brick house, No. 27.

WEST 27TH-ST.—Two four-story brick houses, near Broadway.

ALSO, other houses desirably located.

FOR SALE.
BROADWAY.
The lot and building Nos. 497 Broadway; lot 25x200 feet, through to Mercer-st. A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very valuable farm of 171 acres, within two hours' ride of New-York by railroad, near the station and a steamboat landing. It has good buildings, is well fenced, well watered and has plenty of fruit. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, who has been on the farm.
ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-street, Room No. 4.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Furniture nearly new, will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes' ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS his house for sale, built by himself regardless of expense, 26x60, situated between Broadway and 5th-av., near Madison p[illegible]; parties wanting a complete house can seldom find such an opportunity. Possession at an early day. Price $26,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 528 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE CHURCH AND LOT, 75 FEET front by half the block [illegible], in Orchard-st., near Broome, will be sold either as a Church or any other purpose. The building is strong and substantial, and is a good location for manufacturing and other purposes. Inquire of A. AUERBACH, No. 114 Essex-st.; or No. 7 Gold-st., up stairs, or of THOMAS CRANE, Esq.

HUDSON-SQUARE PROPERTY.—FOR sale on Beach-st., fronting St. John's-square, an extra wide house and lot by 100 feet deep, carrying the pro rata right in fee to the Park when sold—as it is thought it soon will be. Those seeking investment will find in this a desirable property. $12,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES OR FARMS FOR SALE—at Tarrytown, near the dépôt.—Farm of 133 acres, house, barn, fruit, &c.; 1 of 30 acres, house, barn, fruit, &c.; a small country residence, with a good brick house, 37x30, contains 14 rooms, barn, fruit, &c., ½ acre land attached. These places will be sold at a low figure. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place; about 40 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st.; possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Price $5,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in East 18th-st., near Union-square; the house is in complete order, and would be an excellent situation for a physician or dentist; terms very moderate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—THREE LOTS OF GROUND, WITH buildings thereon, known as Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—FOUR LOTS ON RUTHERFORD-place, between 15th and 16th-sts., fronting Stuyvesant-square. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front houses on south side 38th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE.—A LOT 25 by 100 feet, on 6th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., will be sold low. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK.—LOT SOUTHEAST CORNER of 90th-st. and 5th av., 25 by 100, for sale cheap, if applied for immediately. MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, No 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARMS.—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

WESTERN LANDS.—SEVERAL HUNDRED acres of fine farming land in Howard County, Iowa, will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise. Title perfect. Address LAND, Box No. 4,231 Post-office.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,
AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.
The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, bordering on Lake Winginghoppog, which is well stocked with trout; 43 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.
A valuable house near 28th-st. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—SIXTH-AVENUE LEASE FOR SALE.—Valuable corner store, ice-house and dwelling; has all the necessary fixtures for a large market and provision business; a good business chance. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN NASSAU-STREET.—A fine suite of rooms, on favorable terms, on the floor over the Agricultural Warehouse, in the building Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st. Apply on the premises to JAS. J. MAPES.

TO LET—NO. 135 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 42 John-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—DESK-room to let in a very fine office in Cedar-st., between Nassau and Broadway. Rent low. Address LAWYER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY:
DR. HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL,
ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE SEXES, &c.
An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept.* 16, 1859.

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DEVOTED TO LIGHT, WATER AND SEWERAGE.
$3 PER ANNUM.
The large and increasing circulation of this journal renders it the most desirable medium for advertising all apparatus relating to gas and other light, water and sewerage, or drainage, as well as iron, brass and other similar manufactures. All persons are invited to visit the new rooms of the AMERICAN GAS-LIGHT JOURNAL, in the Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-street East, near Broadway, where the various apparatus can be seen.

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UNION COLOR WORKS.
PARIS GREEN,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,
CHROME GREEN,
of prime quality, for sale very low, by
TAYLOR & BERDAN,
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A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 285 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

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N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

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ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
pain in the side or breast, sore throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo. cloth; about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

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☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guarantied, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. H. HIRSHFELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, EDWARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING PEIRCE, individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Cruger, deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Essex Watts, and Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Livingston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearney Mackay, and Susan Matilda his wife, Cornelius Battelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Ann Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. S. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Administratrix of John Watts, deceased—Summons.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the Union Bank Building, 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible] 1859.
STORRS & SEDGWICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building,
n15-law10wTu* 34 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.
MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.
d13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY Executrix.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering, repairing, painting, furnishing and heating Ward School-house No. 19 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must contain an estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," "Proposals for furnishing," "Proposals for heating," and each proposal must be indorsed on the outside with the name of the party who offers the same. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAMUEL CANTRELL,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN.
Building Committee.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ARKANSAS STATE STOCK,
For sale by
HAYS & TOMPKINS,
No. 66 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York,
Dealers in COMMERCIAL PAPER and EXCHANGE, Negotiators of Loans and all first-class securities. Collections made on all points of the United States and British Provinces. accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on the most favorable terms, interest allowed on deposits, advances made on approved Collaterals.
REFERENCES
Metropolitan, Park and Commonwealth Banks, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Claflin, Mellen & Co., Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Low, Harriman & Co., Phelps, Bliss & Co., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., New-York; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Day, Owen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Webster Bank and Bank of Commerce, Jno. E. Thayer & Bro., Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston; Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Lewis & Co., Tredick Stokes, Philadelphia; Alex. Murdock & Co., Benner, Spurrier & Co., Baltimore; Jno. Reid & Co., Mobile; North, Dutilh & Co., New-Orleans; Evans & Co., Nashville; Crane, Boylston & Co. Charleston, S. C.; Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Richmond; Crow, McCreery & Co., Field Bros., St. Louis; Jas. Low & Co., Louisville; I. W. Ellis & Co., Cincinnati.

TO BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. A party in St. Louis desires to arrange with another in New-York, for the purchase of time bills in the former to be sold in the latter place, on joint account. A large capital will be necessary, and a party not having it need not communicate. Address "Exchange," care P. O. Box No. 1,373, St Louis.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 14th inst.
For the accommodation of stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Feb. 1. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1860.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. allowed on all deposits from $1 to $1,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 30, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.
Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 till 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CHERAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from above date till after the election. By order. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Wednesday, the 11th of January, will draw interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st December, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Sec. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34, or any portion thereof,) of the one-thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., by EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Jan. 3, 1860. W. H. EMERSON, Treas.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 29, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. CO., Corner Fourth-av. and Twenty seventh-st.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—HOLDERS of the bonds of this Company that will become due Dec. 1, 1860, can, on presentation, receive payment for the same, with accrued interest, in cash, or at their option can receive in exchange for the said bonds the first and only mortgage bonds of this Company due in 1875, on terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO 429 CAnal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SEELY, JOHN McLEAN, } Vice Presidents,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, will be closed preparatory to the payment of a dividend, at the close of business on the 25th inst., and be reopened on the morning of the 6th day of February next.—Jan. 10, 1860
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7, WALL-ST. —New-York, Dec. 23, 1859.—The annual election of fifteen Directors for this Bank, and of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, at the Banking-house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 433 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Polls open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Sect'y.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS WANTED BY E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 38 William st., Merchants' Exchange.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PARK BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th January, 1860. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. A. MACEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 3d and 4th sts. Brooklyn, E. D.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 16.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Notice is also given that hereafter it will be the policy of this Bank to pay interest on sums of over one thousand dollars at a lower rate, by one per cent per annum, than on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATH. BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No 3 Chambers-st., Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1860.
Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31 last, (the close of the fiscal year as changed) payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st on and after the 16th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until the 17th inst.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 4, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of (8) Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 7th January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
T. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board,
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER Cent., has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No 67 Wall-st.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-York, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK —A dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 3d of January. The Transfer Books are closed to that date. By order of the Board. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 5, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE WILLIAMSBURGH City Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking House on and after Monday, the 9th January, 1860. GEO. FIELD, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 2d to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the stockholders, registered at the New-York Agency. (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 6, 1860.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. JAN. 3, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1860.—The Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand. THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & CO., is this day dissolved, NICHOLAS LUDLUM having withdrawn therefrom.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
N. LUDLUM.
The business will be continued by the subscribers, at Nos. 604, 606, 608 and 610 Houston-st., corner of Greene, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & SONS.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
J. J. ALTHAUSE,
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Jr.
JAN. 9.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.
THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed to
No. 18 Wall-st.,
Next to corner of Nassau-st.,
New-York City.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON AMALGAM BELLS.—FOR STRENGTH and tone equal to any made. The following price list will show them at one-third the cost of any other bells before the public: No 1, 50 lbs. $6; No. 2, 75 lbs., $10; No. 3, 100 lbs., $15; No. 4, 150 lbs., $20—all complete, with yoke and standard. Nos. 3 and 4 can be heard two to three miles distinctly. On receipt of price will deliver to Railroad, Steamboat and Express Company. M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
No. 17 Spruce-st., New-York.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—6 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS. —Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M.,—connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 7:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, via SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:25 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore. Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RESPECTABLE OPPORTUNITY.—$10,000 TO $20,000.—An old, well-established and profitable commercial and manufacturing concern, in the lower part of this City, would take another partner, of unexceptionable character and business capacity, with not less than $10,000. Communications will be regarded confidentially and treated courteously. Address, with real name and particulars, OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 3,809 New-York Post-office.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF a flourishing bakery and confectionery up town, doing a fine business, (over $30,000 per annum,) established 10 years, would, if sufficient inducement offers, sell his entire business, good will, &c., &c., with a lease for a number of years; the owner wishing to retire. None but responsible parties, with cash capital of $5,000, need apply. Address SUCCESS, Box 103 *Times* Office.

$600.—A GOOD PAYING MANUFACTURING business, already established, will be disposed of with stock on hand, for $600. Orders ahead, sales unlimited. A rare chance for a machinist with small capital. Advertiser has no time to attend to it, being engaged in other business. Address ANSON PETERS, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED A PARTNER—SPECIAL OR GENeral, with $20,000 to $35,000, in a general banking and commission business. The advertisers have experience and every facility for prosecuting a profitable and increasing business, rendering this a safe and desirable opening for investments. Address W. D. S., Box No. 771 Post-office.

RESTAURANT TO LEASE.—THE LARGE and elegantly fitted basement No. 55 William-st., corner of Pine, with complete furniture, for sale. A tenant experienced in the business, with means, only, may apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, 2d story.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED AND WELL-known Billiard-room, known as "Otis Field's," No. 598 Broadway. Sold only on account of the owner having other business which requires his whole attention. Inquire of the proprietor at the Dey-st. House.
W. M. LANGLEY.

WANTED.—$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE selling Stencil Plates. Tools for cutting these plates furnished for $10. Stencil materials furnished. Inexperienced persons can cut the plates. For particulars, address, (inclosing stamp.)
JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALlery for sale in Brooklyn, at a great sacrifice; the purchaser taught the art if desired; a rare chance for one wishing to engage in the business. For particulars, apply at KIMBALL'S, No. 347 Broadway.

OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY AND TEA-house for sale, on Greenwich-st., or will take a partner, doing a cash business of $1,500 weekly; reason of selling, one of the partners going out of the business. Inquire at No. 438 Greenwich-st.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURES.
The Eleventh Lecture of the Course will be
Delivered by
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
"ROBERT BURNS—HIS LIFE AND POETRY."
Tickets, 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.

LECTURE,
BY REV. DR. THOMPSON, OF NEW-YORK,
IN THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Hugh Miller*.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURES.—REV. DR. SCUDDER will give the first of his Five Lectures on India at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 10. Subject—*The Races of India, their Languages, Curious Customs, Fakirs, Indian Hermits, Hindoo Wit and Hindoo Women*. (Second Lecture at the Cooper Institute WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.)
Tickets for the Course, $1; a gentleman and lady, $1 50; teachers and pupils of schools, 50 cents; single tickets, 60 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL Lecture on *The Ups and Downs of Life*; or, *the Romance of Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon*, at the First Freewill Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Jan. 11, 1860. Admittance 25 cents.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S READING TO-NIGHT, will be Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," after which Mr. Vandenhoff will recite Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE NOTICE.—THOMAS D. PARET will deliver the second lecture in the Bound Brook Lecture Course, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bound Brook, N. J., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10. Subject—*New Thought*.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT
The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

NOTICE.—FREIGHT FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURGH, RICHMOND, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE. The new and superior side-wheel steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places every day, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave for Norfolk every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight intended for Petersburgh, Richmond, &c., will be landed at Norfolk, and forwarded, free of commission, by railroad. Passage fare to Norfolk, state-room included, $6. Steerage passage, $3. Freight to Norfolk 6 cents per foot. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

FREIGHTS FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT, RICHMOND, NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and will leave on FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Passage (including meals and state-room) to Petersburg or Richmond, $10; to Norfolk or Portsmouth, $8. Freight will be taken at Ten Cents per foot to City Point or Richmond and at Eight Cents to Norfolk or Portsmouth.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandise to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, NO. 838 Broadway, will commence a Day French Class for ladies, on Tuesday, Jan. 10. Terms, $10 per quarter. By his efficient method, a thorough practical knowledge of the language is speedily acquired. Unexceptionable references given.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CLERKS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive a few more pupils this day and evening at only $5 for a full practical course. This course will qualify pupils to keep books by double-entry in any kind of business.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS A GRADUATE of an Irish college, and has been fourteen years teaching, as Principal, in America, wishes an engagement in a school or in private tuition. Satisfactory testimonials of competency, efficiency, &c., can be given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW TEACHING IN A private family, has leisure for a few more pupils. Teaches the Classics, French, German, Mathematics, &c. Can give the best testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address, for one week, TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in some respectable family as a teacher of music or the English branches; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for the teaching. Address M. L. H., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER TO INstruct a young gentleman from South America in the English language. Apply at No. 12? West 22d-st. for M. CALZADILLA.

MUSICAL.

MESSRS. STEINWAY AND SONS' CARD.
In reply to "A Card to the Public," which has appeared in the papers over the signatures of a number of piano manufacturers, we do hereby state that we never claimed having invented the overstring principle in square pianos, a fact which all those undersigned gentlemen are very well aware of.
Whether or not our overstring grand piano possesses originality and novelty is (fortunately for us) not for those gentlemen to decide; but that it does is sufficiently proved by the U. S. Patent-office granting letters patent for the same. As to the question whether Henry Steinway, Jr., or Mr. Driggs, is entitled to the priority of the invention, we will state several facts which those undersigned gentlemen do not seem or want to know. A great many professional gentlemen, as well as a large portion of the musical public, can testify that our first overstring grand piano was finished in Dec. 1858, and was used in public concerts immediately after. About three months later Mr. Driggs claimed letters patent for his graduated board and bridge, in the model of which he had applied the overstring principle, without claiming the same. Could he very well claim it since our overstring grands had been used in public concerts, and advertised in the newspapers for several months previous?
Entirely new and very surprising to us is the assertion of those undersigned piano manufacturers, that Mr. Driggs three or four years ago made known to them his plans and statements for constructing an overstring grand piano. But even were it so, how is it that neither Mr. Driggs himself, nor any one of the others, went to work and actually made an overstring grand? Why did those of the undersigned piano-makers who have quite recently commenced making overstring grands wait until we had come out with our overstring grands and practically demonstrated their superiority over those of the old style?
Is it not a rather bold assertion for those gentlemen to say: "Whatever right or novelty it does possess the credit of, it is clearly due to Mr. Driggs?" &c. The time is not very distant when an opportunity will be afforded to those gentlemen, at the proper place, to substantiate their published statement.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
one door below St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing,"
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosh, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—A TWO-bank Organ, of 22 stops, with double open diapason on the pedals, of exceedingly fine tone and happy combination. About two years in use. Full particulars given, and an opportunity furnished for trial, by calling at No. 20 University-place, New-York. Inquiry may also be made of Mr. STEWART, organ-builder, No. 469 Houston-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES —Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

$170.—PIANO.—GREATEST BARGAIN.—A large round corner, rosewood, 7-octave, full iron frame piano, nearly new, $170. One, 6¾ octaves, for $150. A new Melodeon, $50.
J. COUENHOVEN, Music Store,
No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A BARGAIN TO CASH PURCHASERS. —7-octave piano-forte and stool; rosewood, round corners; original price $325; will be sold for nearly half its value; unexpired guarantee; responsible makers: splendid tone; nearly new. Apply at the lady's residence, No. 47 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TONED ROSEWOOD round cornered Pianoforte; has scolloped keys, a fine touch and made in the best manner, is entirely new and will be sold for $250. Can be seen at No. 177 West 30th-st., cor. 8th avenue. first floor.

MUSICAL.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN A Protestant choir, by a tenor. Address Room No. 17, Union Theological Seminary.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
LIGHT GUARD BALL,
LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING,
TUESDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 10, 1860.
JANUARY 10, 1860.
The Ball room floor will be new, having been built, on improved principles, at a cost of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, expressly for this Ball.
MAGNIFICENT DECORATIONS,
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
MIRRORS,
SINGING BIRDS,
DODWORTH'S BANDS,
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
DODWORTH'S BANDS,
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
Admitting a Gentleman and Ladies.
To be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, President,
No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one third.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from the first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH ST.—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S second and last term of the season will commence on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Class open for the reception of pupils on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon and 3½ afternoon. Circulars at the school.

BILLIARDS.

L. DECKER WOULD GIVE NOTICE TO his friends and customers that in consequence of being burned out at No. 90 Ann-st., he has taken lofts at No. 139 Fulton-st., where he will manufacture billiard tables as good as usual, and better if possible. Extra hands will be put on in order to fill all orders promptly, and will return to the old stand as soon as it can be rebuilt. L. DECKER,
Billiard Table Maker, No. 139 Fulton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE SECOND-HAND COUPE for one or two horses, made by Wood Brothers, in good order, and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at the salesrooms of WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A NEW CANADIAN SLEIGH. Apply between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M., at stable No. 35 Great Jones-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MORE NOVELTY.
TWO COMEDIES
ON THE SAME NIGHT.
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
AND
PLANCHE'S COMIC DRAMA,
In two acts, called
THE IRISH POST.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,)
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE NEW COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
now crowding the London theatre, called
HUSBAND
TO
ORDER.
Baron de Beaupre (a returned emigrant nobleman) ....Mr. Sloan
Pierre Marceau (an officer in the Imperial army) ....Mr. Lester Wallack
Anatole Latour (a young lawyer) ....Mr. Walcot
Phillipeau (a wealthy farmer, cousin to Pierre Marceau) ....Mr. Blake
Servant ....Mr. Oliver
Josephine ....Mrs. Hoey
Elise ....Mrs. Sloan
Madame Phillipeau ....Mrs. Vernon
The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the comic drama, in 2 acts, called
THE IRISH POST.
Terence O'Grady ....Mr. Brougham
Mr. Sheriff Capsicomb ....Mr. Young
Mr. Bartholomew Lane ....Mr. Moore
George Lane ....Mr. Floyd
John ....Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Capsicomb ....Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Lump ....Mrs. Reeves
Mary Capsicomb ....Miss. Pyne
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING,
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
THURSDAY EVENING,
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
To conclude each evening with
THE IRISH POST.
Performance will terminate at 10½ o'clock. Box book open in advance.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID PLAY,
consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
will be the next novelty produced.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1860.
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS,
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story, by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. ALLEN ....Sole Lessee and Proprietor
T. W. MEIGHAN ....Acting Manager
First night of the Fairy Star Sisters.
ADA AND EMMA WEBB.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1860,
To commence with a new local drama.
BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE PRESENT DAY.
GRAND CONCERT, with Piano Solos, by Mr. WALTER RALYEA.
To be followed by WOMAN'S WHIMS.
To conclude with THE RENDEZVOUS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
MARDI, 10 Janvier, 1860,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS, (or Camille.)
La liste de souscription pour 25 représentations est ouverte au bureau de location du théâtre tous les jours de 8 heures à 5 heures du soir.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 10,
The performances will commence with
THE LORD OF THE ISLES.
To be succeeded by
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Concluding with
THE IRISH TIGER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Engagement of
MASTER CARLO FERRATI,
Only 10 years of age, Only 10 years of age,
Who will make, in full view of the spectators, a
DARING ASCENT ON A TIGHT ROPE!
FROM THE
STAGE TO THE GIDDY HEIGHT
of the roof of the Lecture Room.
TUESDAY, Jan. 10, in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, CARLO FERRATI'S Terrific Feat; after which, the beautiful Comedy of ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD; followed by, THE CAMP AT CHALONS; or, THE RIVAL PAGES. Afternoon at 3—The DARING TIGHT-ROPE ASCENSION of Carlo Ferrati, after which, the DUMB GIRL OF THE INN, and the PHENOMENON. Wax Figure of Ossawattomie Brown, two Spears from Harper's Ferry; Link of the shackles that were cut by Coppic and Cook. Autograph letter from John Brown, a living marbled Seal, two Kangaroos. Can all be seen together with the 500,000 curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents; Parquet 13 cents extra.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN,
EVERY EVENING at 7½, EXCEPT SATURDAY.
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 10.—"NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING HAVE." Señor OLIVEIRA; "BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."
Places secured at Music Stores and Ticket Office.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
In consequence of the unlimited patronage bestowed upon the highly amusing comedy,
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS FOR 1860,
AND THE JUVENILE CRYHORN CONCERTS,
which have been witnessed by over 8,000 of the most enthusiastic and highly delighted auditors during the past week, they will be continued until further notice.
GEO. CHRISTY, the prince of Ethiopian delineators, in his great original character of PETER DAY.
Master EUGENE, the wonder, in his original character of LUCINDA DAY.
Mr. EDWARDS, the only person in this City who dances the Essence of Old Virginny.
Messrs. Campbell, Griffin, Herman and Reeves, the best vocal quartette in the Minstrel profession, in new songs, choruses, &c.
The great skating-match between Highflyer and Truman, and the extraordinary skating abilities of PETER DAY will be exhibited every evening. For full particulars see programmes.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
Box, 25 cents; Children, half price.
MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
FULL AND COMPLETE.
Interwoven with amusing Interludes.
Concentration of the Best Riders in the country,
The SHERWOOD FAMILY. The AYMAR TROUPE.
The CONRAD BROTHERS. The MOTLEY WONDERS.
Grand Equestrian Matinée on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
The Daring Rider, THOS. NEVILLE, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
At PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
Seven Lions and Lionesses, four Tigers, four Leopards.
GRAND AQUARIA, CHINESE MUSK DEERS, &c.
The only Menagerie in America.
Trick Pony, Pony and Monkey, Maltese Jack, Great War Elephant Hannibal, Prof. Langworthy's Trained Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c.
A liberal reduction made to schools.

MR. AND MRS.
G. VANDENHOFF'S
DRAMATIC READINGS,
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
TO-NIGHT—THE LADY OF LYONS,
By Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF.
And Tennyson's
CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE,
By Mr VANDENHOFF.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents; without, 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WAUGH'S PANORAMA OF ITALY,
CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MADISON-STREET,
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE on SATURDAY, Jan. 14.
Open every EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; every AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON
AFTER THE WAR."
On exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 6 to 9 Evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

BANVARD'S
GREAT PICTURE,
"THE ORISON,"
Now on exhibition at WESTON'S GALLERY, No. [illegible] Broadway. Admission free.

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER AND THE STREETS.—On Saturday the mercury in the thermometer rose, and the [illegible] in the evening descended in torrents. The storm passed away with the night; and Sunday and Monday were like days in June. But such walking! Mud to the right of you; mud to the left of you; mud [illegible] you wherever you rambled. [illegible] forth without her Balmoral. [illegible] were in demand. All who could [illegible]. All who were obliged to walk bewailed the dire necessity. But on such days of sunshine [illegible] none but the decrepid or the [illegible] would [illegible] in the house; Broadway was as [illegible] as ever. A thought of the advantages of a little judicious street-cleaning, [illegible] juncture, sprung spontaneously [illegible] of all who went abroad. [illegible] empowered to go on with the work [illegible] to whom its superintendence is by law [illegible] powerless. Money makes the sweepers go, and of money there was none, appropriated to street-cleaning purposes, in the City coffers. It is hoped that some measures will be taken to prevent the recurrence next year of the inconvenience [illegible] has resulted from this cause. The streets have not been cleaned since the last week in December, and cannot be until the tax levy passes. The [illegible] Inspector and the Comptroller have, however, [illegible] for the removal of ashes and garbage, [illegible] the work cannot be paid for until the annual appropriations are made.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON "HEADS AND HEARTS."—The Pastor of Plymouth Church repeated his lecture on this topic, before the Association of the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, last evening, having been prevented by ill health from finishing a new discourse on "Religion and Politics." His argument was that the truths which we appreciate through our senses, or our reason, are vastly inferior to those which we appreciate by our affections and moral sentiments; that every faculty of the human mind is the medium of interpreting a distinct kind of truth; that there are truths for the head, and truths for the heart; that there is just as much necessity for presenting a subject in different lights to an audience of varied capacities, as there would be of presenting it in different languages to an audience of different nationalities; that the feelings should control the reason, and not the reason the feelings; that it is not the greatest nature that knows how to prove and systematize, but those to wield the electric influence of emotions. There [illegible] to be no man in the South who has inspired such respect, or who is so near the danger of becoming a hero in the North, as JOHN BROWN. [Hisses and great applause.] As the evening settles down, and the dust and the mist and all the mischiefs of the day go down in the twilight and settle into darkness, before the rising of the evening star, so let his mistakes and all the errors of his life go down to the clouds and to oblivion, while his heroism, his truth, and his love of justice, rise not alone in another sphere, but in the horizon of our admiration, bright and pure as any star. [Hisses and applause.] This is the truth which has to be appreciated by noble souls, and can be appreciated by no other. [Great applause.] Mr. BEECHER further showed the necessity for the existence of various opinions in this world, and the folly of trying to save the Union by trying to make all men think alike. He advocated the fullest liberty of choosing a course of duty, and the exercise of the largest toleration compatible with the ultimate attainment of the right.

PRACTICAL CHARITY—HOMES FOR POOR MEN.—A home of this character has been open at No. 367 Pearl-street, since the 1st of November, its object being to feed and lodge the hungry and homeless poor, who at this season of the year are unable to obtain even the bare necessities of life, and can find no shelter at night but the station-house or some open entry-way. The bill of fare consists simply of coffee, oatmeal porridge and meat soup. The sleeping-room is arranged with berths one above another, accommodating about thirty lodgers, and a fire is kept up all night. In order to make this home in part self-supporting, meals and beds are furnished to those only who apply with tickets, which are given them by the charitably-disposed instead of money. To show the necessities of an institution of this kind, it is sufficient to state that during the last month over 1,900 meals and lodgings have been supplied at No. 367 Pearl-street, and that in a number of instances the price of a ticket—four cents—has been cheerfully paid, in preference to sleeping in the station-house for nothing.

At the request, and through the liberal coöperation of a benevolent gentleman, another home of a similar character has just been opened up-town, at No. 81 Third-avenue, corner Twelfth-street, where meals and beds will be furnished on the same plan.

If those who really desire to show pity to their poorer brethren, provided they can do so in a safe way, will supply themselves with tickets for these homes, and give them to all applicants for relief, both in the street and at their houses, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that their charities are well bestowed. Money given to street beggars is soon foolishly spent, and may do them harm, but these tickets can only be exchanged for something to eat, and a place to sleep.

Tickets for both these homes may be obtained of Mr. ALFRED WHITFIELD, at St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 31 Vesey-street, between 10 and 2 o'clock of each day, in packages containing 25 for $1.

THE BENEVOLENT AND EMIGRANT SOCIETIES.—At a meeting of the Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies of this City, held at the Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, Jan. 7, a majority of the following Societies, which have joined the organization, were represented: German Benevolent Society, St. George's Society, St. Andrew's Society, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, St. David's Benevolent Society, French Benevolent Society, Swiss Benevolent Society, Portuguese Hebrew Benevolent Society, Scandinavian Benevolent Society. The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Board: WILLIAM JELLINGHAUS, of the German Society, President; ROBERT WALLER, of the St. George's Society, Vice-President; JOSEPH STUART, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Treasurer; PHILIP PRITCHARD, of the St. George's Society, Secretary. *Directors*—SOLOMON F. JOSEPH, of the Portuguese Hebrew Society; ROBERT GORDON, of the St. Andrew's Society; WILLY WALLACK, of the German Society. The permanent office of the Board will be at No. 86 Greenwich-street, where applications for advice will be received and attended to promptly. In order to give the other Societies an opportunity to join in the organization, the Board adjourned to meet in the same place on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.

THE MARINE SOCIETY.—The Nineteenth Annual meeting of the Marine Society of the Port of New-York was held last evening at the United States Hotel—Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, the President of the Society, in the Chair. The Treasurer's report showed that eight full, and six honorary members had been added during the year, and that eight had died. Sixty-two widows are on the pension list, each of whom receives annually, in semi-annual installments in advance, from $70 to $80 and $90. The treasury had been overdrawn $848 12, and the property of the Society in bonds and real estate was $55,200. There are now 231 full members. The Secretary exhibited the original parchment, on which was engrossed the first Charter of the Society, dated 1770. It consisted of three "royal" sheets of parchment about 24 by 36 inches, with the English Coat of Arms attached in the form of a large seal. The document attracted much attention. The old officers of the Society were reelected as follows: President, CHAS. H. MARSHALL; First Vice-President, J. M. FERRIER; Second Vice-President, THOS. DUNHAM; Treasurer, J. COPELAND; Secretary, JOSEPH TINKHAM; Attorney, DANIEL LORD. The Standing Committee for the year having been announced, and the oath of office administered to the new incumbents, the Society and invited guests partook of a substantial supper, and adjourned.

THE SUFFERERS AT GIBRALTAR.—The efforts which have been made to raise a fund for the suffering Jews and Protestants at Gibraltar have met with great success. The churches in Philadelphia and Baltimore have already contributed liberally. In this City, Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. Mr. BROWN of the St. George's Chapel, and in Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. BEECHER, have indorsed the project and presented it to their congregations. About $6,000 have already been raised. It is estimated that $10,000 will be sufficient to load a vessel at this port with such provisions and clothing as would be most acceptable to the destitute multitude which is so sadly in need of food and clothing. The Grand Lodge of Freemasons has taken energetic measures to assist in making up the balance of this sum, and as soon as it shall be raised, which it is hoped will be within a week or ten days, Capt. CHARLES L. MOSES will sail for Gibraltar in charge of the vessel. Any who desire to assist in this laudable object should act quickly. Contributions may be left with BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, No. 199 Broadway, or with Capt. MOSES, at the Pearl-street House.

STABBING AFFRAY IN WATER-STREET.—Officer SOLOMONS, of the Fourth Precinct, while patrolling his beat in Water-street, when near James-slip, about 10 o'clock last evening, came upon the body of a Spanish negro sailor, named MARTIN AYRES, who was lying insensible on the sidewalk, bleeding profusely from two wounds—one in his head and the other in his abdomen—which had evidently been inflicted by a knife. AYRES was removed to the New-York Hospital. It is supposed the wounds, which will probably prove mortal, were inflicted by a man with whom AYRES had a quarrel in the early part of the evening, and who will, no doubt, be arrested by the police, as he is well known as a most desperate character.

AFFAIRS IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—NOLL's Band, which has been with the Seventh Regiment for a number of years, is no longer to be connected with it. A new band, intended to be the best street band ever organized, is now forming at an expense to the Regiment of $2,000, and will doubtless parade with it on the 22d of February. The right wing of the Regiment has been ordered to assemble at the Arsenal, corner of thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue this evening, at 8 o'clock, for a battalion drill.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF A STREET FIGHT.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner JACKMAN, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, upon the remains of GEO. W. CHURCH, who was fatally injured in a fight which occurred on the 2d inst., at the grocery store of JOHN HOLLINS, at the corner of Jane and Washington streets. From the evidence, it appeared that on the afternoon of the day in question, a number of men, among whom was STEPHEN S. KENNEDY, a carman, went into the grocery, and, after calling for refreshments, became engaged in a quarrel with the proprietor. Finally, KENNEDY, it is said, assaulted HOLLINS, and the deceased, who resided over the store, hearing the noise of the affray, ran down to learn the cause of the disturbance. Just at this time HOLLINS succeeded in ejecting KENNEDY from the store, and Mr. CHURCH, with others, followed him to the sidewalk, where the fight was renewed. The deceased was then knocked down, and beaten with a cart-rung, it is supposed either by KENNEDY or by one of his companions. The injured man was conveyed to his apartments, and a physician was called to attend him, but as no danger was apprehended, no publicity was given to the matter. KENNEDY was subsequently arrested on suspicion of having struck the fatal blow, but was discharged for lack of evidence, and now the police suspect MARTIN TOOLE of having perpetrated the homicide, and officers are in search of him. Drs. BEACH and EDWARDS made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and gave their opinion, that death was caused by compression of the brain, resulting from a fracture of the skull. Deceased was a respectable man, 38 years of age. He has left a widow and four children.

THE LEONARD-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of THOMAS CLARE, who was stabbed on the evening on the 3d inst., in an encounter with JOHN HOWE, at No. 141 Leonard-street. From the testimony it appeared that CLARE, an old friend of HOWE's, having heard that the latter lay drunk upon the stairs, assisted him to his room and laid him upon the floor. He threatened to stab CLARE with a dirk knife which he continued brandishing, and finally, in attempting to dispossess HOWE of the weapon, deceased received a stab four inches long in the left thigh. Dr. FISHER testified that when CLARE was admitted to the Hospital on the 3d inst. he was much prostrated, and labored under great nervous excitement. He soon became delirious, and remained so until Sunday evening, when he expired. A *post-mortem* examination of the body showed that the heart, lungs and other organs were much diseased. Upon this evidence a verdict was rendered that deceased came to his death in consequence of prostration and delirium tremens superinduced by a stab at the hands of JOHN HOWE. HOWE was examined by the Coroner. He stated that he was 26 years of age, and a seaman by occupation. In reference to the charge against him he denied that he intentionally stabbed the deceased. At the conclusion of the examination the prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NO MORE SPRINKLING OF SALT—TWO CONTESTED SEATS—EMIGRANTS' AND STRANGERS' PROTECTIVE BUREAU—A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE TAX LEVY.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 P M. yesterday, the President (Alderman PECK) in the Chair, and all the members present.

A petition was received from J. B. Taylor and 2,000 others, asking that the practice of sprinkling the streets with salt, for the purpose of melting the snow, be prohibited.

Alderman GENET offered an ordinance providing for such prohibition; prescribing as a penalty for its infringement, a fine of from $100 to $250; and specially charging the Mayor and the Police Commissioners to see that the proposed law was carried out.

Alderman OWENS moved as an amendment, that the streets and avenues through which there are railroad tracks, be excepted.

Alderman GENET said he believed that the result of the chemical action which took place when salt was mixed with snow, was highly deleterious to the public health. He was informed by his physician that he himself was suffering from this cause. He saw no reason why the public should suffer, that the railroad monopolies might be benefited.

Aldermen STARR and TUOMEY spoke to the same effect.

Alderman OWENS stood by the railroads.

Alderman BOOLE said the gentleman was a good talker for the railroad companies, but a bad talker for the people. He moved the previous question, and the Board ordered it.

The ordinance was adopted, Alderman OWENS alone voting against it.

The protest of George P. Bickford, in regard to the seat of the Alderman from the Second District, was received.

Alderman BARRY, of the Second District, said he did not know why the protest was offered.

On motion of Alderman GENET, a Special Committee was appointed to consider this protest, and that previously offered, contesting the seat of Alderman RUSSELL, of the Eighth District.

The following message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1860.

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—It is the duty of government to provide for the protection of the people. The interests of all classes are alike entitled to the benefits of this duty. Political communities are bodies politic, in which the laws and their administration should reach and cover every class of persons, without distinction. Nearly every city has some individual characteristic and relies upon some peculiar advantage. New-York is emphatically such a City. It may be called a cosmopolitan City. The moving throng which gives so much life and animation to our leading streets is, in the main, composed of strangers. A very large proportion of those who may be daily found upon our principal thoroughfare (Broadway) are non-residents or new comers. Every clime, every nation, and every part of our own country may find representatives there. It is not an exaggerated statement that one-fourth of the persons at any time in New-York are non-residents. Business, pleasure, curiosity, necessity, and other influences are operating continually to fill up, and to keep filled up, this great metropolis with those who cannot be called citizens. At least one hundred thousand persons are daily coming and going to and from New-York, to whom the bulk of our people are unknown, and of whom we know nothing.

This great aggregate forms a valuable staple of pecuniary profit. Those who subsist upon industry derive largely from the advantages of this itinerant mass. It has formed one of the chief resources of trade, and may be said to have become an indispensable commercial reliance. For the time being this mass of strangers, while here, must be considered as a portion of the population, entitled not only to equal but to additional protection to that which others receive. Their ignorance of our laws and Municipal regulations demands more care and instruction than are afforded to those who compose the stationary part of the community. Justice and humanity, as well as sound policy, therefore, dictate that proper facilities should be afforded for its protection. Provision should also be made for granting information, facilitating the progress, and rendering agreeable the sojourn of all who come among us with good motives. We would thus encourage emigration from abroad of the industrial classes, as well as induce the more opulent from all parts of the world to seek our City and enjoy its unrivaled advantages in scientific, educational, artistic and social development.

With this design I recommend the establishment of an Emigrant and Strangers' Protective Bureau, and propose to connect it with the Mayor's Office as a part of this Department. The power of the Common Council to adopt an ordinance for this purpose may be found in section 28 of the Charter of 1857. This provides that the Common Council may "establish such other bureaux as they may deem the public interest may require, and to assign to them, and to the departments and bureaux herein created, such duties as they may direct."

This bureau, if created, should be under the direction of a person beyond reproach, with competent assistants to aid him. Those in charge should be able to speak, write and translate all the European languages, and be sufficiently familiar with the laws and City ordinances as well as the several City Departments and Institutions, to be able to give a quick response to inquiry from any quarter. It should be open at all hours of the day and night, and its existence, together with the rules and regulations, be made known in the cities of Europe as well as of the United States.

The details of the plan upon which I propose to organize this bureau will be cheerfully communicated to any Committee to whom you may refer the subject, and with whom I will coöperate in drafting a suitable ordinance.

The rooms heretofore occupied as a Police Court in the southwestern corner of the City Hall are now vacant. It is proposed to connect them by a stairway with this office, so that the Emigrant and Strangers' Protection Bureau may be more directly under the eye of the Mayor. An interpreter and one clerk now employed by the Mayor could be transferred to the new office, thus rendering the additional expense trifling compared with the incalculable advantages to be derived.

I am confident that upon a careful investigation of the whole subject, the Common Council will unite with me in believing that the proposed bureau will speedily become a permanent and indispensable necessity. If, however, it should fail in accomplishing that which I anticipate, it can be abolished with little loss and no injury to the public interests.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The document was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Alderman CORNELL moved that a Special Committee be appointed to consider the Tax Levy for 1860. The motion was carried and Aldermen CORNELL, BOOLE and BRADY were appointed, in accordance with it. The Comptroller submitted a Summary of Expenditures on City Accounts and upon the several Trust and Special Accounts from Jan. 1, 1859, to Dec. 31 ult., amounting in the aggregate to $19,021,521 04. It was ordered on file.

A communication from Judge Welsh, setting forth that the City Hall Police Court rooms were damp, not properly ventilated, and generally inconvenient, and that he had placed them at the disposal of the Mayor, and asking for other apartments, was referred to the Committee on Police.

A statement of moneys received by George H. Purser, Corporation Attorney, during December, amounting to $617 50, was received and placed on file.

The annual report of the Public Administrator was also received and placed on file, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PRINTING FOR THE BOARD—REPORT FROM THE COMPTROLLER—SALTING THE STREETS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, resolutions were offered and laid over directing that the printing of the Common Council be done by Edmond Jones & Co. until permanent arrangements can be made.

The Comptroller sent in a communication stating that the expenditures on City accounts, and also upon the several Trust and Special accounts, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Dec. 31, inclusive, amounted in the aggregate to $19,021,521 04.

A resolution was laid over directing the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance against salting Broadway and the avenues after a snow-storm, as is now done.

A resolution was received to extend the provisions in relation to blasting rocks from Eighty-sixth street to Harlem.

A message from the Mayor, relative to the establishment of an Emigrant and Strangers' Protective Bureau, was received, and ordered to be printed; after which the Board adjourned to Thursday.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 31st day of December, 1859, to the 7th day of January, 1860.

Men, 90; women, 81; boys, 135; girls, 151. Total, 457. Adults, 171; children, 286. Males, 225; females, 232. Colored persons, 2.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Alb'a & Bt's dis. of Kidneys	1	Dropsy	6	Inflam. of Womb	1
		Dropsy in Chest	3	Influenza	1
Angina	1	Dropsy in Head	12	Jaundice	1
Apoplexy	1	Dropsy in Heart	2	Liver, dis. of	2
Asthma	1	Dysentery	2	Lungs, dis. of	2
Bleeding	1	Erysipelas	1	Marasmus, Ad't	1
Bleeding, Lungs	1	Fever	1	Marasmus, Inf't	16
Bronchitis	12	Fever, Bilious	1	Measles	10
Cancer	2	Fever, Puerper'l	4	Mortification	1
Colic	1	Fever, Scarlet	44	Palsy	4
Conges. of Brain	12	Fever, Typhoid	3	Pleurisy	1
Conges. of lungs	17	Fever, Typhus	3	Scrofula	1
Consumption	67	Heart, Dis. of	10	Small-pox	3
Convul's, Adult	1	Hooping Cough	6	Soft'g of Brain	2
Convul's, Inf'nt	43	Inflam. Bowels	8	Teething	4
Croup	33	Inflam. of Brain	4	Tumor	1
Debility, Adult	9	Inflam. of Lungs	33	Tumor of bowels	1
Debility, Infant	3	Inflam. Stomach	4	Tumor of throat	1
Diarrhœa	3	Inflam. of Throat	2	Unknown	1

Total........416

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	3	Intemperance	1	Poison	1
Burn'd or Scald	9	Lock-Jaw	1	Premature Birth	6
Casualties	4	Malformation of Heart	2	Suffocation, accidental	2
Delirium Trem's	1				
Drowned	1	Old Age	9	Suicide	1

Total........41

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Jan. 9, 1858	387
Week ending Jan. 8, 1859	391
Week ending Dec. 31, 1859:	
From absolute disease	334
From external causes, &c.	25—359

Pioneer Life in the West.

LECTURE OF THE BACKWOODS PREACHER AND ORATOR.

Rev. PETER CARTWRIGHT, the well-known Methodist pioneer clergyman of the West, lectured last evening to a large audience in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Greene-street, upon life in the Western wilds. By way of introduction, he said he would give a short sketch of his history. He was born in Virginia, reared in Kentucky, and had been a citizen of the Mississippi valley for 68 years. He was now in his seventy-fifth year, and had spent 67 years of his life in the faithful preaching of the Gospel of the Methodist Church. Shortly after the Revolutionary War his father moved with his family into the Western country, which was then a wilderness of wild beasts and still wilder Indians. It was impossible for one who had never been a resident upon the frontier to realize the condition of life at that time. There were no schools, no preachers, no newspapers, no organized associations whatever. As late as 1811 there had been but one conference of the Methodist Church in the whole West, and the Church numbered at that time less than 2,000 souls, including the Northwest, West and Southwest. A preacher at that time was liable to be sent on a circuit of a thousand miles. The men of God at that period were wont to travel as best they could from court to court, and from place to place, wherever they could find a gathering of the people, to plant the standard of the Redeemer. On rare occasions he had the opportunity to listen to one and another of their pioneer preachers, but the best preacher to him in those early days was a pious mother, for whom he would bless God in Heaven forever and ever. Under the preaching of one of those traveling clergymen he embraced religion. His youthful companions thought him crazy, and an old Scotch doctor who lived neighbor to his father, and who, withal, was a confirmed infidel, on learning that PETER had got converted, straightway hastened to his father's cabin to see about it. After a faithful examination of his bumps, he pronounced him deranged, and advised his father to shave his head and put on a blistering plaster. His father, however, did not follow the Doctor's advice, and the following Sabbath the young convert essayed to preach his first sermon, and invited the old Doctor to come and hear him. The Doctor came—there was a powerful manifestation of the Holy Spirit, and they had a solemn time. During the sermon, a lady member of the congregation fell in a trance. The old Scotch Doctor sprang to her assistance, and applied his hartshorn to her nose. Young CARTWRIGHT interfered and told the Doctor to stand aside—that the lady was his patient and needed prayer more than hartshorn. The lady soon revived and sprang towards the Doctor, whereat the old infidel took to his heels as though the d—l was after him. Shortly after this, one of the Elders offered to give him a license to exhort; but he told the Elder that he couldn't exhort unless he felt happy, and when he felt happy he should exhort anyhow. This was all the license he ever received to preach the Gospel until many years after he was ordained a presiding Elder. He, however, continued to preach in his own way, or to exhort, or whatever they pleased to call it, and with a library consisting of part of an old Bible, the Methodist Book of Discipline, and a hymn book, he traveled around the country, talking religion as he understood it, or rather as he felt it, and had the pleasure of seeing hundreds converted through his instrumentality. At the end of six months the presiding Elder came to him and handed him *six dollars*. While traveling near the head of the Cumberland River he made the acquaintance of a Justice of the Peace who had recently lost a child. He was asked to preach the funeral sermon, and did so; whereupon he was requested to tarry for several days. He complied, and preached nightly in the log meeting-house, the people coming from twenty miles round about to hear him. A revival was the consequence, and in a few days 23 converts were gathered into the fold, including the Justice of the Peace. After he had left, some Baptist preachers, who had been sent out as missionaries, chanced that way, and what with their everlasting hullabaloo about "water," "water," "immersion," "immersion," they got his young flock into a state of perfect confusion. They sent for him, and he returned to the place, underwent an examination at the hands of the Baptists, and was pronounced a genuine Christian. A day was appointed by the Baptist elders to baptize him and his converts. At the appointed time they all appeared on the banks of the river, when CARTWRIGHT declined the ceremony, on the ground that he had been once baptized by sprinkling, and he considered that sufficient. His converts all followed his example, and thus the ceremony was cut short. The same day, being communion, the young converts, with their leaders, took their seats in the congregation, and had the mortification of seeing the bread and wine carried past them, and administered only to those who were classed by the elders as belonging to "our order." CARTWRIGHT arose in the meeting and demanded that the sacrament should be administered to himself and his converts. The Deacon said to the Elder, "Shall I do it?" The Elder said "No." Thereupon CARTWRIGHT withdrew with his flock, and mounting a log in front of the church, proceeded to defend himself in the true Western style, "roaring and thundering," to use his own words, "like a unicorn." He told them that since they were not permitted to enter that church, he would raise one for himself. "And this," said the speaker, "was the first church I ever established."

The lecturer proceeded to give several anecdotes of the perils he encountered as an itinerant with the Indians, during the last war with Great Britain. He also selected an anecdote of a backwoods tavern-keeper, with whom he stopped one night, and who "hated preachers as he hated the devil," and who refused to allow him to pray in the family—accusing him of wishing to pay his bill by praying, instead of forking over the cash. He succeeded, however, in forcing a prayer upon the unwilling landlord, and the next morning his wife, in the absence of her husband, refused to take pay for the entertainment and invited him to call again.

At another time he stopped at a farm-house over night where there was to be a dancing party. He was invited into the ball-room, and in the course of the evening a rosy cheeked damsel invited him to join her in a dance. He accepted the invitation, and as they walked out upon the floor, the darkey fiddler struck up one of his liveliest tunes in honor of the stranger. He had only made a few scrapes on the cat-gut however before CARTWRIGHT sung out to him to "hold on." The darkey obeyed, whereupon the reverend gentleman stated to the astonished revelers that it was his custom never to undertake any enterprise without first asking the blessing of God. In accordance with this custom he knelt down and invited the company to join him in prayer. The darkey dropped his fiddle and ran out of the ball room, exclaiming at the top of his voice, "O, Gory Mighty, Gory Mighty, the devil's to pay inside there." The host came running in, in great consternation, but the prayer continued. Presently the rosy cheeked girl dropped on her knees beside him, the host and others of the company followed suit, and before morning eight of the party had been converted to God.

The lecture closed with an anecdote of Gen. JACKSON. There was a local preacher in Tennessee by the name of McMAHON, who was more of a cringing time-server than a Christian. He presided over a somewhat aristocratic congregation, whose vices he overlooked, and whose faults he was wont to flatter. Being invited to preach in his church once on a time, McMAHON cautioned him beforehand not to be too rude and outspoken in his remarks. The advice was not heeded, however, and young CARTWRIGHT pitched into the fashionables, right and left. During the sermon, Gen. JACKSON, who was personally known to him, entered the church, and there being no seat vacant, he leaned up against a post. Immediately the preacher felt some one pulling his coat-tail, and turning round, McMAHON whispered in his ear, "There's Gen. JACKSON—be careful!" CARTWRIGHT turned to the audience, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Yes, here's Gen. JACKSON; and if he don't get converted he will get his soul damned as soon as any Guinea nigger." The next day he met JACKSON in the street, and the General told him he was a man after his own heart, and that he admired his independence. "Do you know," said he, "that that fellow McMAHON has been down to my room to apologize for you. I had a great mind to kick him." At another time while attending the Nashville Conference, he was sitting in a parlor conversing with Gen. JACKSON, when in came a straggling lawyer who was trying hard to be an infidel. The lawyer immediately entered into a controversy with CARTWRIGHT upon the subject of Christianity, and advanced his infidel notions with great freedom and effrontery. He finally asked Mr. CARTWRIGHT if he believed in a literal hell. Mr. CARTWRIGHT replied that he did most certainly. The lawyer retorted with a sneering remark, whereat Gen. JACKSON's eyes flashed, and he exclaimed in thundering tones: "I thank God there is a hell." "Why, General," said the lawyer, "what do you want a hell for?" "To put such d——d rascals as you are in," said JACKSON.

The lecture, which was only a succession of anecdotes, illustrating the life of the speaker, as a preacher on the frontiers, was listened to with great attention, and was frequently applauded.

The Old Isthmus Steamers.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS POSTPONED—THE CASE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

This was the day advertised for selling the steamships belonging to the old United States Mail Line, in pursuance of the deed of trust executed by GEORGE LAW to certain Trustees, for the benefit of A. G. SLOO, from whom LAW purchased the mail contract which lately expired, but subsequently relet to Commodore VANDERBILT. The sale has been postponed till the 25th instant, at the same place and hour, by order of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Agent, and one of the Trustees. The ships advertised for sale, together with their tackle, apparel, furniture and all other appurtenances, are the *Illinois, Star of the West, Empire City, Moses Taylor* and *Philadelphia*.

Only the first two named are at present in this port—two others are at sea or in a foreign port, whilst the latter lies in New-Orleans tied up, under charge of the United States Marshal and Collector, having been libeled for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws in being concerned in fillibustering against Nicaragua.

In this connection we would state that the charge against the *Philadelphia* is to be tried at New-Orleans day after to-morrow, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The charge is "libel for forfeiture," under the third section of act of Congress of April 20, 1818, which reads as follows:

"That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited—one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States."

The *Philadelphia* is to be tried under the same section of the law under which the *Pampero*, of LOPEZ notoriety, was condemned, forfeited and sold by Government. The cases are not, however, considered similar, inasmuch as the *Philadelphia* had not cleared—had made no attempt to do so, but on the contrary, was lying quietly alongside the wharf when taken into custody by the Marshal and Collector of the Port. The *Pampero*, as we understand it, was captured on the high seas, with men, arms, and munitions of war on board, having left port without clearance or permission. The case will be ably defended, no doubt, as some of the ablest counsel of the South have been employed by the owners.

Out-Door Poor—Annual Report.

Mr. GEORGE KELLOCK, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, has nearly finished his annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

POOR PEOPLE RELIEVED SINCE 1850.

	With Money.	With Coal.
1850	11,986	26,068
1851	13,320	29,555
1852	11,348	35,101
1853	10,361	31,261
1854	8,591	33,345
1855	15,589	69,574
1856	11,824	64,637
1857	16,185	57,626
1858	20,152	90,670
1859	12,858	75,588

AMOUNT REQUIRED IN 1859.

In 1859, $29,782 89 were paid out in donations to the poor, and about 9,000 tons of coal distributed.

The following is a table of the number of heads of families relieved in 1859, with their places of birth:

PERSONS RELIEVED IN 1859.

	With Money.	With Coal.	Total.
American	843	2,902	3,745
Irish	2,770	19,552	22,432
Colored	127	1,244	1,371
English	221	640	861
Scotland	59	210	269
Wales	4	25	29
Germany	931	4,693	5,624
France	32	107	139
Spain	1	1	2
Italy	5	12	17
Portugal	—	2	2
Switzerland	10	17	27
Poland	3	7	10
Sweden	5	9	14
Denmark	3	12	15
Holland	8	8	16
Norway	3	6	9
South America	2	8	10
West Indies and Cuba	5	13	18
Canada	11	25	39
Russia	—	2	2
Nova Scotia	—	1	1
East Indies	—	3	3
Africa	—	3	3
Indians	—	13	13
Total	5,046	29,515	34,561

Those relieved with money had 7,812 children, of which 6,477 were of native and 1,335 of foreign birth.

Those relieved with coal had 46,073 children, of which 35,202 were of native and the balance of foreign birth.

Fires.

IN COENTIES-SLIP.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out on the second floor of the building No. 11 Coenties-slip, owned and occupied by Messrs. SHERMAN & WEEKS, flour dealers. It is presumed the fire was caused by the over-heating of the stovepipe. The stock of flour and the building were damaged to the amount of $2,500. Insured in the Howard and Phœnix Insurance companies, of this City. MORRIS O'CONNELL, a member of No. 5 Engine, while going to the fire, slipped and fell at the corner of Wall and William streets, and the engine passed over both his legs, injuring him severely. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. HULL.

IN FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.

On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, some clothes caught fire on the third floor of the dwelling-house owned by R. BLACK, situated on Fifty-fifth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and Broadway. The fire originated in the apartment occupied by Mrs. HARDELL. The damage by fire and water amounts to about $200; insured in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

IN PARK-STREET.

Yesterday morning, about 11½ o'clock, MATHEW RYAN, a junk-dealer, occupying the basement of the building No. 71 Park-street, attempted to dry some paper by placing it near a red-hot stove. It caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, Mr. RYAN's stock was damaged to the extent of $200; insured in the Jefferson Insurance Company.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.

By the accidental upsetting of a fluid lamp, some bedding caught fire on Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock, in room No. 99 of the Globe Hotel, No. 202 William-street. Damage about $25.

IN HOUSTON-STREET.

A trifling fire took place about 6½ o'clock on Sunday evening, in the grocery store of FREDERICK SCHLING, No. 47 Houston-street.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND THE AMERICAN BOARD.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's Church is discussing the question whether it shall give a contribution this year to the American Board of Foreign Missions; one party claiming that they should not contribute to the Board by reason of its complicity with Slavery, while their opponents claim that there is no such complicity as requires the Board to be cut off. The matter, has been discussed at the annual meeting of the Church on two evenings, and now stands adjourned to this evening. The position of the question at present is, that a resolution has been introduced that an independent association for foreign missions be formed, with the title of the American Missionary Association, without connection with the American Board, to which an amendment has been proposed, providing that a collection be taken up for each of the two Societies. We are informed that the report of the last meeting, in the *Herald* of yesterday, is but a caricature of the proceedings; that none but good feeling prevailed, and that all the statements in that report in reference to "personalities," "unseemly conduct," "gagging," &c., are entirely without foundation.

COMMON COUNCIL.—FARES ON THE CITY RAILROADS.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, when the special subject under consideration was a report of the Railroad Committee, relative to the fares to be charged on the city Railroads. After a somewhat lengthy discussion, Alderman TAYLOR offered the following:

Resolved, That the Brooklyn City Railroad Company do furnish 25 tickets for one dollar, on all their lines, and that they charge 3 cents for children over 2 and not over 12 years of age, with the liberty to charge 5 cents to all adults who are not furnished with tickets.

Alderman VAN BRUNT moved to amend, as follows:

Provided, That this assent is made upon the express condition that each of the provisions heretofore agreed to shall be fully completed and executed, and also the annexed schedule, (printed in the *Times*, Dec. 28,) as presented by the Committee of the Whole.

The resolution with the amendment was adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, asking that some action be taken to protect public papers. He alleges that his office has been entered frequently at night, and valuable papers taken away, some of which have never been returned. The matter was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, and the Board adjourned for one week.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.—Capt. McLANE, of the Eighth Precinct, a few days ago arrested a young man on a charge of larceny, who acknowledged that some five years ago he, with others, killed a man, while attempting to rob, on a street which he named in Gowanus. He said the victim was a native of Massachusetts, and boarded at a hotel on Third-avenue; that they did not intend to kill him, but that he made so much resistance that they were compelled to strike him a severe blow, which, unfortunately, proved fatal. Capt. McLANE is endeavoring to ascertain the truth of the statement.

DR. SCUDDER IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. SCUDDER gives his first lecture at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, this evening. His first lecture at the Cooper Institute, last evening, attracted an audience that thoroughly filled the building. The pecuniary returns of these lectures, it will be remembered, are designed for the education of Dr. SCUDDER's children here, during his approaching absence in India.

DIED IN JAIL.—A man named JOHN SCOTT died in jail yesterday of *delirium tremens*. It is supposed that he has friends in New-York City. The body will remain at the dead-house for a few days, for identification.

A LIBERAL SOCIETY.—The Fourth-street (E. D.) Reformed Dutch Church, a few evenings since, presented their pastor, Rev. Dr. PORTER, a check for $712 50.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

Circuit Court.—Nos. 37, 98, 99, 48, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111. Reserved Causes—Nos. 2, 13, 16, 17, 28, 32, 50, 80, 29, 57, 79.

Jersey City.

OPENING OF A NEW POLICE STATION-HOUSE.

The new Police Station-house which has just been completed at Jersey City, was opened last evening with appropriate ceremonies. The building, which is of brick, is situated at the junction of Gregory-street and Washington-place, is two stories in height, with a basement story of ten feet. The structure covers a space thirty feet wide by ninety feet in depth, and with an economical regard to the wants of the city, contains accommodations for the business of the various Departments more immediately connected with the City Police. Below, the space is divided into the heating-room, ten cells for the detention of prisoners, intended to hold two in each room, and has rooms fitted up for lodgers, with sleeping accommodations for twenty-four. In the rear is the cooking department. This story, which is all above ground, is well lighted, ventilated and warmed. The first, or main story, is entered by a flight of steps, the front room being appropriated to the office. The remainder of the floor is divided by a hall, on one side of which are comfortably-furnished rooms for the detention of witnesses, bath-room, and the family rooms of the City Marshal. On the opposite side are the reception-room, the Marshal's office, and the private office of the Chief of Police. The front part of the upper story is devoted to the City Recorder's Court, and the rear to the Fire Marshal. The whole is surmounted by a bell-tower and observatory, the top of which is about one hundred feet above the street, from which a commanding view is obtained of the city and of the surrounding country. The bell weighs 4,260 pounds, and is considered to be of excellent tone.

The upper rooms were gayly decorated for the occasion with the American flags, and the name of Mayor GREGORY in large letters on the side. Portraits of WASHINGTON ornamented each end of the room, and flags waved from the windows and the top of the tower.

At 8 o'clock a large party sat down to a banquet provided by the Police Department. It consisted of Mayor GREGORY, who presided, the members of the Common Council, a large number of invited guests, and thirty-five of the Police. At the close of the entertainment complimentary toasts were offered to the Mayor, the heads of the several departments, and to the architect, Mr. STEPHEN QUAIF, all of which were appropriately responded to. The party separated at a late hour.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Ann Wallingford, who, when Anne Rochforth, was madly beloved by George the Fourth, then Prince of Wales, died lately in London. The *Court Circular* says she was also asked in marriage by the Duke of B—— for his son the Marquis of C——s; while the Prince of Wales solicited her to bestow her hand upon himself, backing his suit by an offer of a private marriage, princely settlement, &c. The young lady, wavering and somewhat perplexed between these noble offers which courted her acceptance, requested Lady Jersey to give her advice how she should act. The Countess recommended her not to consult her heart upon the occasion, but St. Nicholas, who was the patron saint of virgins. The saint accordingly appeared to her, but whether when sleeping or waking history is silent, but he decided against both. Soon after Miss Rochforth met Mr. Henry Wallingford, then the handsomest man of the day. A mutual passion sprang up between them, and in due course they were united. Mr. Wallingford died in 1810, so that his wife has survived him for the long term of 40 years.

Lord Holland, or, as the *Court Circular* styles him, Henry Edward Fox, Baron Holland of Holland, County Lincoln, and Baron Holland of Foxley, County Wilts, in the peerage of Great Britain, died at Naples a short time ago. He was born on the 7th of March, 1802, and married Lady Mary Augusta Coventry on May 9, 1833. He entered the diplomatic service in July, 1831, and was for some time *attaché* to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, whence he was removed in 1832 to Turin, as Secretary of Legation. In July, 1835, he proceeded to Vienna in a similar capacity, and continued there till April, 1838, when he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation. Having held that post up to December the same year, he was removed to Florence, where he was Resident Minister up to June, 1846, when, on vacating that post at the Court of Tuscany, he retired altogether from diplomatic duties, mainly from the indifferent state of his health. On the death of his father in October, 1840, he succeeded to the title and family estates. As he does not leave any issue the barony becomes extinct.

The death of the Earl of Camperdown, K. T., is announced by the *Arabia*. He was the eldest surviving son of the celebrated Admiral Lord Viscount DUNCAN, K. B., by HENRIETTA, daughter of the Right Hon. ROBERT DUNDAS, of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session of Scotland, and eldest brother of the famous HENRY DUNDAS, first Viscount MELVIL. In 1830–31 his lordship was prominent in the discussions in the House of Peers on the Scotch Reform bill, and on the coronation of William IV, was elevated to the rank of an earldom, the King being pleased, as his own special act, and as a tribute to the memory of the first peer, to adopt the unusual step in the case of a new creation of giving Lord Camperdown's brother and sisters the rank of earl's children. Of late years Lord Camperdown has not taken much part in public life, and was best known amongst his own tenantry and his neighbors in the country, by whom he was generally beloved and respected.

Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M. P., died at Kemptown, Brighton, Eng., on the 17th ult., from the effects of a "combination of fever and ague," as the London papers have it. He was born on May 2, 1807, and was consequently in the 53d year of his age. In his 21st year he was returned to Parliament for Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire. After an exceedingly close contest he was successful in the canvass of 1841, and since that time has retained his seat without interruption. For two years and a half, beginning in December, 1852, he was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and since then has held the Chairmanship of some of the most important Committees in the House of Commons.

Dr. Wm. R. Palmer, who was arrested in Memphis, Tennessee, some weeks ago, on account of supposed complicity in the schemes of John Brown died at the Planter's Hotel, in Memphis, on the 31st ult., of consumption. He had been held to bail to await a requisition from Gov. Wise, which never arrived, and the excitement of which he had been the occasion, innocent as many believed, had almost been forgotten.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails per *Canada*, from Boston, close to-day (Tuesday) at 1 and 3 P. M.

An Havana mail for the *Cahawba* will be made up on Thursday, Jan. 12, closing at 11¼ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Canada	Jan. 11	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	Jan. 21	New-York	Havre
New York	Jan. 21	New-York	Bremen
Europa	Jan. 25	Boston	Liverpool
John Bell	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Glasgow
Ocean Queen	Feb. 18	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Dec. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York
John Bell	Dec. [illegible]	Glasgow	New-York
Europa	Dec. 31	Liverpool	Boston
Jura	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 10	Havre	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Arago	Jan. 31	Havre	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Cahawba	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Atlantic	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Aspinwall—B. F. Smith, Max Bevortsheimer, F. Ferguson, F. Lyster, Wm. Lyster, S. Seelig, P. Kohn, F. Peters, wife and daughter, J. Frigel, J. Hecht, D. N. Walter, Wm. Taillon, Jno. Selling, J. Rosenbaum, H. G. Keefer, Jno. O'Meara, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. J. C. Meandorfer and 2 children, J. M. Stewart, S. Strueer, L. H. Armstrong, O. Wolcot, Mr. Ballou, Mrs. Barstow, J. P. Hunter, N. Young, Dr. Cray, Mr. Melone, A. Coleman, Capt. Blackmer, Mrs. Capt. Palmer and 2 children, T. Lippman, S. Blanchard, wife and child, R. Middleton, Geo. H. Curtis, R. Whiting, R. Dixon, Jno. Brown, W. F. Williams, G. Mirrium, J. Fitzallen, W. Schonfeld, Jno. Bowman, Miss Moore, J. N. Prescott, Mrs. Reed and child, J. D. Lillard, Jas. Simpson, Calhoun Benham, Dr. Atkinson, Dr Watson, J. J. Masser, J. Price, Mrs. R. Ford, Wm. Kenzie, L. D. Huntsman, G. F. White, Mrs. Moser, J. M. Spriggs, Mrs. Conners, S. McCornell, Judge Cradelbaugh, Jno. Riggs, wife and child, Lieut. Drysdale, U. S. A., W. J. Thorrington, Major Davis, C. Hemenway, Valparaiso; J. Schammel, Mrs. Key and child, R. Berford, A. G. Morton, messenger, and 168 in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 51 | Moon sets.... 7 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 01 | Gov. Island. 9 50 | Hell Gate... 11 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, J. G. Dale; Karnak, Brownless, Havana, E. Cunard; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Carman, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons; Gauntlett, Borland, London, Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Barks Northwood, Hillert, Cadiz, Grund & Westervelt; Cuba, (Brem.,) Rugster, Liverpool, H. Barstock & Canten.

Brigs Europa, (Br.,) Francis, Bristol, D. R. De Wolf; Jacob Dock, Thompson, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; M. E. Thompson, Carver, Matanzas, W. W. Russell.

Schrs. Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, Dibble & Bunce; Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; L. Peacock, Maukin, Savannah, D. C. Murray.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Pierson, Aspinwall Jan. 3, at 1 A. M., with treasure and passengers to North Atlantic Steamship Company.

Ship Yorkshire, Fairbanks, Liverpool Nov. 28, with mdse. and 90 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Experienced heavy westerly winds to westward of the Banks. In lat. 45 22, lon. 42 49, passed a large quantity of lumber, also two canvas-covered trunks and one seaman's chest. Jan. 2, Charles Green, seaman, was washed overboard and lost. Took a pilot off Montauk from boat Ezra Nye, No. 3.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 215 passengers to Hennings & Gosling.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Port Spain, Trinidad, 18 ds., in ballast, to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Reindeer, Townsend, Calcutta 122 ds., with linseed, saltpetre, &c., to Wm. A. Sale. Dec. 14, Isaac Reed, of Eng., a seaman, died of compression of the brain. The R. has experienced very heavy weather since Dec. 24.

Bark Yumuri, Liesgang, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Stevens, Bros. & Co. Has experienced heavy weather.

Bark Albertine, Barton, Havana Dec. 26, with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Blanche, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Cox, Inagua 11 ds., with salt, logwood and old junk to Darrell & Co.—vessel to F. S. Whitney & Co. Dec. 29, lat. 26 14, lon. 74 14, John Graham Smith, seaman, of Maitland, N. S., died of fever.—"Nova Scotia papers please copy."—The B. brings to this port nine of the crew of French ship Sally, for Marseilles, (before reported,) which vessel was condemned. The captain of the Sally died on the 25 Dec.

Brig Black Swann, Podger, Arecibo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Miranda, (of New-Haven,) Phipps, Mayaguez, P. R., 20 ds., with oranges to Dawson, Douglass & Co., where she is bound. For the 1st 9 ds. experienced calms and light airs, since heavy northerly weather. Jan. 8, Barnegat bearing N. 8 miles, spoke brig Caroline, from Matanzas for New-York, with a cargo of molasses. The schr. Phoebe, hence, arr. the day previous, and was dischg.

Schr. Flettiman, Smith, with cotton and rice from schr. Col. Satterley.

Schr. Norma, Merritt, having in tow schr. Col. Satterly, which was run into by a steamtug while coming up the Bay, and was run ashore on the West Bank. The Col. Satterley was got off at 7 P. M. last evening, and towed to the City by steamtug Achilles, Capt. Hennesy. Capt. Merritt, Underwriter's agent, reports having saved the engine and boiler lost at the time of collision.

Schr. C. Matthews, (of Searsport,) Warren, Cardenas Dec. 16, with molasses to Storey & Stevens—vessel to master. Experienced heavy W. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Telegraph, (of Norwich, Conn.,) Rogers, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., with oranges to J. M. Huntington, of Norwich, Conn. Dec. 30, lat. 32, lon. 74 45, saw schr. Potomac, stg. S. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Daniel Williams, Hopkins, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to master. Experienced heavy weather on the passage; lost foresail.

Schr. Oregon, Marshall, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Brown & Derossett.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. R. Perkins, (of Penobscot,) Coombs, Kingston, Ja., Dec. 11, with coffee, logwood, &c., to Laycraft & Co.

Schr. T. B. Brown, Nickerson, St. Kitts and Baracoa, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

WIND—During the day N. N. E.; sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Ships Artisan, New-Orleans; Rhine, London; Australia, Gibraltar. Barks Honduras, Balize, Hond.; Acme, Vera Cruz. Brig Addy Swift, Maracaibo, (from Quarantine.) Also, steamships Karnak, for Nassau and Havana; Nashville, for Charleston. Ship Maid of Orleans, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 9, sunset.—A bark and a schooner near the Bar, in tow of the Huntress, bound in. Wind light, N. E. Weather hazy.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 9, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight; a bark at anchor in Swash Channel, bound out. Ship Australia, for Gibraltar, passed out over the Bar at 12:50; ship Maid of Orleans, for New-Orleans, and bark Acme, for Vera Cruz, at 1 P. M.; ship Rhine, for London, at 2:30; steamship Karnak, for Nassau and Havana, at 3:15 P. M. Weather cloudy and calm.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The bark Ocean Favorite, of (Warren, R. I.,) ran ashore, Saturday night, on Squash Meadow Shoal; was towed off the same night by steamer Eagle's Wing, and taken into Holmes Hole without damage.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Arr. steamer Kensington, from Boston. Below, ship Gray Eagle, from Rio Janeiro; brigs Brandywine, ditto; Karnak, Havana; Delhi, Havana; Thomas Dallett, La Guayra; Ocean Isle, Turk's Island.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 9, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Ship Artisan, for New-Orleans, and brig Addy Swift, for Maracaibo, passed down the Narrows at 10:40 A. M.; bark Honduras, for Balize, Hond., at 12:50; steamer Nashville, for Charleston, at 3:40 P. M. Wind light, N. Weather cloudy.

Miscellaneous.

WOOD'S HOLE, Jan. 9.—The steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, from Portland, bd. to New-York, is ashore on Monshon Island. Assistance has been sent to her.—(By telegraph.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—The ship W. V. Moses has arrived here with the captain and crew of the ship Wm. Stetson, burnt at sea. The captain reports that the W. S. was bd. from Mobile for this port with a cargo of cotton, was discovered to be on fire on Dec. 1, about 4 o'clock A. M., when smoke was seen in the forecastle. The fore scuttle was taken off to get at the cause of the smoke, but the smoke increasing so alarmingly that immediately all was stopped up to check the combustion, but smoke was soon after seen coming up the pumps and through the deck; bore up for the Western Islands, being then about 500 miles distant; towards evening saw the ship W. V. Moses, and finding the speed of the fire so rapid as to make all efforts to repress it hopeless, the captain and crew took refuge on board that ship, saving nothing but their clothing. Soon after the ship burst out all in a blaze. The captain is of opinion that the fire was caused by friction in the hold, the vessel having worked and strained considerably after leaving Mobile, or by fire that by some means had got into the cotton before being shipped.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Ingomar, schr., of Boston for New-Orleans, with loss of foremast, was stg. for Charleston, Jan. 1, lat. 32, lon. 73 30.

Empress Eugenie—bark, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Dec. 13, lat. 11 33, lon. 50 50.

Arabian—bark, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Richmond, before reported with loss of jibboom, Dec. 31, lat. 33 27, lon. 70 53.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Dec. 21, arr. Br. schr. Greyhound, Porto Bello; 22, Br. schr. C. Minerva, New-York; 24th, Am. schr. Nautilus, Kingston; 28th, Am. brig Caroline, New-York; Br. bark Crinoline, Liverpool; Am. barks Pentucket, New-York; Winona, do.; E. Foster, do.; steamships North Star, Jones, do.; Atlantic, Pearson, do.; 28th Am. brig King Brothers, Carthagena; 29th, steamer Daniel Webster, Havana; Jan. 1, Am. brig Ocean Bella, Baltimore.

Sld., Dec. 19, Am. bark Kedson, New-Orleans; 20th, Br. brig Bolivar, Savanilla; 24th, Am. brig E. Drummond, New-York; Am. schr. Maria Pike, Vera Cruz; Br. steamer Solent, St. Thomas and Carthagena; 28th, Am. bark Kelper, Apalachicola; 29th, Am. bark Florida, Cienfuegos.

PANAMA—Dec. 24, arr. Am. ship Leona, from Liverpool.

CALLAO—Nov. 29, Arr. ships Northern Chief, Chinchas; 30th, Bethiah Thayer, 36 ds. from Acapulco; Dec. 8, Joseph Jones, 46 ds. from Sidney; 9th, Washington, Chinchas; Dec. 7, Abner Stetson, do.; Chariot of Fame, 6 ds. from Valparaiso.

Sld., Nov. 27, Am. ships Sidney, for the Mauritius; 28th, Queen of the Seas, for England; 29th, Witch of the Wave, for the Chinchas; bark Crusoe, for Havana; Dec. 4, Northern Chief, for England; Tarolinta, Hong Kong; Dec. 10, Abner Stetson, United States; Bethiah Thayer, for England.

VALPARAISO—Nov. 15, arr. Am. ships Princess, 148 ds. from Philadelphia; Ann Cheshire, 138 ds. from Swansea; 22d, Chilian ship Matias, Cousino, 92 ds. from New-York.

Sld., Nov. 20, Am. ships J. W. Brookman, for Callao; 21st, Princess, California; 27th, Washington Booth, Caldera.

PAITA—Dec 16, in Tumlies, about Dec. 9, bark Alto, 960 sperm, 200 whale. Barks Sea Queen and Aurora left Tumlies a few days ago on a cruise.

GALLIPAGOS ISLANDS—Nov. 15, barks Joseph Grinnell, 250 sperm; Cape Horn Pigeon, 180 sperm; Catalpa, 1 200 sperm. Wave, one large sperm whale; Sacramesche, 110 sperm; Eben Dodge, 470 sperm. Nov. 25, on the line, ship James Loper, cutting a large sperm whale; off and on 13th, ship Mary Ann, 320 sperm.

At Kingston, Ja., Dec. 11, bark Sarah for New-York in 8 ds.; brig Susan Duncan, for do, in 4 ds.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 22, brig Atlantic, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Inagua, Dec. 29, Br. brig Cordelia, for Halifax, ldg. The brig Gipsey, for do., sld. same day.